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Airdrops Suspended Though Rwandans' Plight Grows Worse

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The United States suspended its food airdrops over eastern Zaire on Monday after the United Nations refused to authorize such operations.

U.S. officials at a temporary base in Entebbe, Uganda, said they had halted the flights at the request of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. A UNHCR official in Kenya said the airdrops, which started on Sunday after an announcement by President Bill Clinton that the United States was dramatically stepping up its involvement in the Rwanda refugee crisis, were being reassessed.

UN officials have asked Washington to sort out the logistic mess on the tarmac that has held up the delivery of aid to the 1 million refugees. Three U.S. Air Force C-141 cargo planes from bases in Germany rushed to Goma over the weekend only to buzz overhead, waiting for the runway to clear of other aid planes. Low on fuel, they flew to Kenya and Uganda to wait for permission to try again.

The Clinton administration has not taken an official lead in coordinating a multinational effort, however, and the 30 air force soldiers, Marines and army Rangers in Goma so far have confined themselves to assessing the situation.

Aid workers estimated on Monday that the death toll in the festering refugee camps had risen to more than 14,000, with about 3,000 more dying every day. About half the deaths were attributed to cholera and the rest to exhaustion and other diseases, including malaria and dysentery.

Alyson Campbell, a spokeswoman for the humanitarian group CARE, said the first U.S. airdrop on Sunday had been "a waste of time and resources of busy people in an emergency," according to Reuters.

She said the agency had to divert trucks to pick up the nearly 17 tons of airdropped supplies, part of which narrowly missed a parked French helicopter. Had it not been for the diversion, the trucks could actually have ferried more food to the starving refugees, CARE said.

Reuters quoted aid workers as saying the drops appeared to be a mismanaged attempt by the U.S. military to be seen to be responding rapidly to Mr. Clinton's directive to move large amounts of aid to the refugees.

Regular U.S. flights to the airport at Goma, including a C-5 freighter carrying water-purification equipment from Germany, were continuing as part of the mounting international response to the refugee disaster.

Peter Hansen, the UN undersecretary for humanitarian affairs, said the cholera epidemic was "out of control" and could get worse because of the lack of clean water and sanitation, and the large numbers of unburied bodies in the refugee encampments.

"It is extremely dangerous," he said. "We don't have the capacity on the ground to deal with this."

French soldiers and aid workers were digging another six mass graves and picking up the dead. But refugees were dying faster than they could keep up.

After Zairian troops cleared abandoned weapons from the road and reopened the frontier with Rwanda on Sunday, several thousand refugees decided they would sooner take their chances in their own country than remain in the disease-ridden camps.

The United Nations is encouraging refugees to follow their example.

General Romeo Dallaire, the UN military commander in Rwanda, said aid shipments should be landed in the See RWANDA, Page 4

U.S. Effort Is Criticized Aid Agencies Decry 'Publicity Stunt'

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — A team of American officers sent to assess living conditions in the Rwandan refugee camp near here was greeted icily Monday morning by the UN representative who was to accompany them on the trip.

The official scolded the Americans for the U.S. airdrop on Sunday, which has been widely criticized by relief agencies as a misguided exercise that diverted critical resources and personnel.

"It was just not appropriate," field officer Jack Baker of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees told the Americans. "Food is not the issue; water and sanitation have been the issue from Day One."

Criticism that the airdrop was little more than a publicity stunt has left the American military team here on the defensive as it makes preparations for a dramatic increase in U.S. military aid.

But the harsh feelings subsided as the team drove through the refugee camp and the Americans worked on plans to establish water purification units for which relief agencies have pleaded.

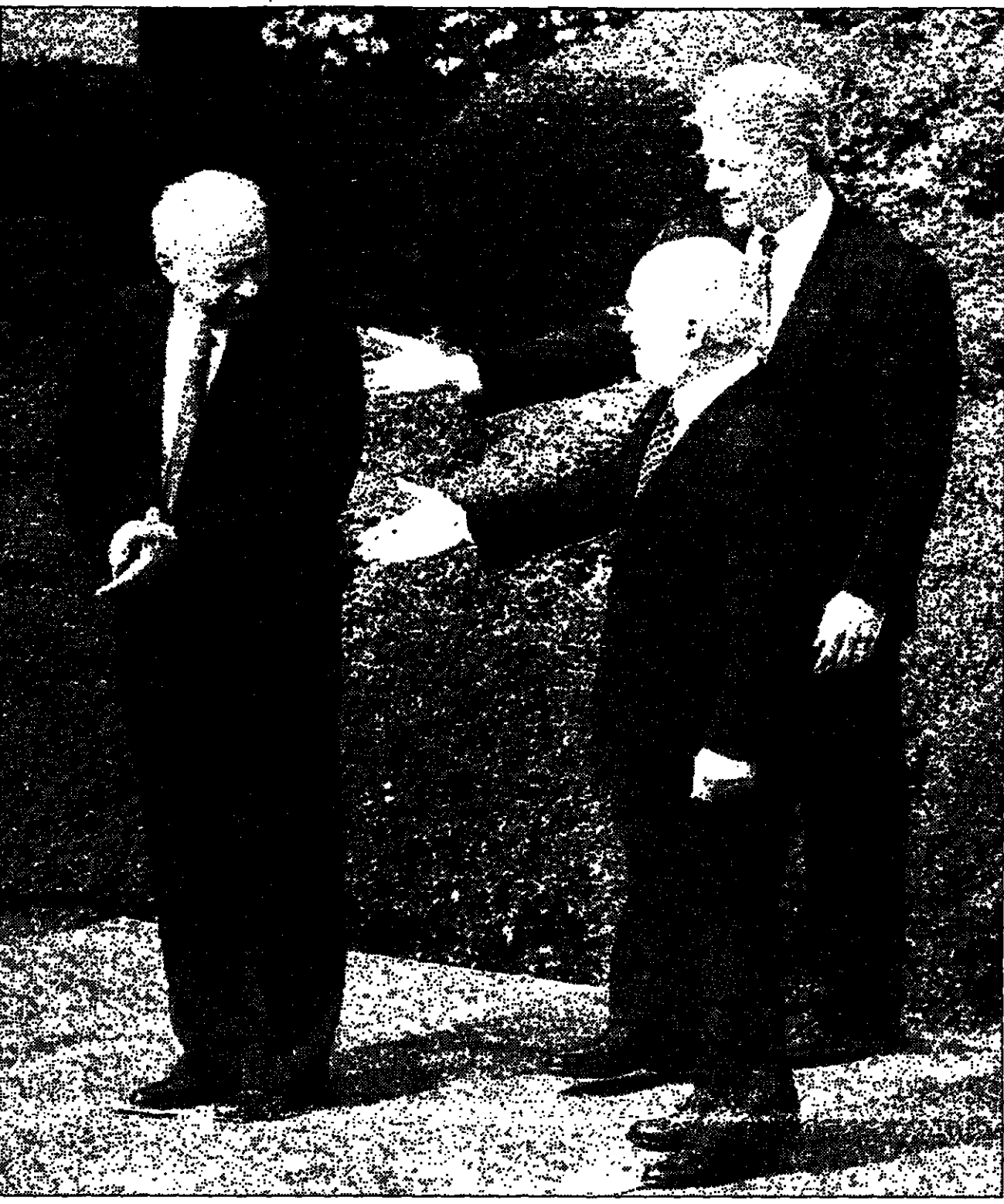
As early as Tuesday, U.S. Army soldiers are to begin setting up at least four units, each pumping 12,000 gallons (45,000 liters) of water a day to be trucked to the Kibumba camp, home to more than 150,000 people, where a complete lack of water has led to an outbreak of cholera. A U.S. Air Force C-5 carrying the water purification equipment landed Monday night at the Goma airport.

The desperate need to get water to the Kibumba camp was obvious every inch of the 15-mile (25-kilometer) road from the camp to the nearest water source, a stream near the village of Rumungu. An endless line of men, women and children walked its entire length, those See AIRDROP, Page 4



A Rwandan boy sitting next to his dying mother Monday at Goma, Zaire. The UN has urged refugees to go home, but many cannot make the trip.

Another Step for Mideast Peace



Reminiscent of a scene from September, King Hussein extended his hand to Yitzhak Rabin on the White House lawn Monday. Mr. Rabin moved quickly to shake it, avoiding the brief hesitation he showed when greeting Yasser Arafat.

Jordan Ends 46 Years of State of War With Israel

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With a beaming President Bill Clinton as their witness, King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel agreed Monday to end the 46-year state of war between their countries and work together for peace in the Middle East.

As a fierce sun beat down on the South Lawn of the White House, the two leaders stood with Mr. Clinton before hundreds of spectators and signed what they called the Washington Declaration.

It is not a formal peace treaty, but it nonetheless signals the removal of Jordan from the ring of hostile Arab neighbors that has encircled Israel since the founding of the Jewish state in 1948.

"The term used in international documents as they affected us so far is 'the state of belligerency' and 'the end of the state of belligerency,'" King Hussein said. "I think both in Arabic and Hebrew our people do not have such a term. But we have accomplished and we are committed to the end of the state of war between Jordan and Israel."

Mr. Rabin replied: "We have today taken a major step on the road to peace." He added: "From here, in the distance of thousands of miles from home, I would like to congratulate the inhabitants of Israel and Jordan, to remember the fallen in the wars on both sides and to tell children on both sides of the border we hope and pray that your life will be different than ours."

Both men praised Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher for having given a high priority to the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process, which served as the framework in which Israeli and Jordanian negotiators worked out the declaration.

"Just as we have supported you in coming this far, the United States will walk the final miles with you," Mr. Clinton promised. "We must all go on until we ensure that the peace you seek prevails in the Holy Land and extends to all of Israel's Arab neighbors. Our common objective of a comprehensive peace must be achieved."

Berlusconi Business Aide Admits Bribery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The finance director of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's media empire admitted on Monday paying bribes to inspectors when making tax declarations.

Salvatore Sciascia, who gave himself up to examining magistrates investigating Italy's corruption scandals, told journalists that he made the admission to Judge Antonio Di Pietro during three hours of questioning.

"I made the decision to pay," he said. Mr. Sciascia had been an executive with Fininvest since 1982.

Judge Di Pietro had issued arrest warrants for Mr. Sciascia and his deputy, Gianmarco Rizzi, on suspicion of tax evasion and graft involving the finance police. Mr. Rizzi was later arrested and remanded in custody.

Mr. Berlusconi came under fresh fire on Monday when the opposition demanded an explanation following reports he held a meeting to chart Fininvest's response to the Sciascia case.

Luigi Berlinguer of the Democratic Party of the Left asked the government to explain reports that Mr. Sciascia's lawyer, the Fininvest chairman, Fedele Confalonieri, and two ministers, one of them a former Berlusconi employee, met at the media mogul's villa near Milan to discuss strategy.

"If the reports are true, why were the prime minister's personal affairs discussed at a meeting at which two government ministers were present?" Mr. Berlinguer said.

A Berlusconi spokesman, Antonio Tajani, dismissed the reports as "journalistic invention."

Giuliano Ferrara, a cabinet spokesman, called the demands for an explanation an unacceptable interference in Mr. Berlusconi's private life. "The meeting had to have been an exclusively private affair, otherwise I would have resigned," Mr. Ferrara said.

Mr. Berlinguer said the meeting was evidence of a "permanent conflict" between Mr. Berlusconi's public and private interests.

Mr. Berlusconi had promised to set aside control of his business interests after he swept to victory at the head of a conservative coalition in general elections in March. Mr. Berlinguer accused Mr. Berlusconi of breaking "his first promise that he would not even phone to find out how business is going."

In Milan, prosecutors had said that Mr. See ITALY, Page 4

News agencies reported earlier: The meeting between the king and prime minister was a moment reminiscent of last September's dramatic handshake at the White House between Mr. Rabin and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a diplomatic breakthrough that paved the way for this meeting.

In Gaza, Mr. Arafat congratulated the two leaders on their agreement, which crowned the opening session of their Washington summit meeting.

"It is a continuation of this peace process and the long march to achieve a long and peaceful solution in the whole area, and we hope we will have the same on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks," he said, referring to Israel's peace negotiations with those two nations.

Mr. Rabin echoed that sentiment as he and King Hussein signed the joint declaration. "Millions of eyes all over the world are watching us with great relief and great joy," he said. "Another nightmare of war See MIDEAST, Page 4

Renewed Serbian Attacks Test UN Resolve

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian forces around the besieged Muslim enclave of Gorazde have used heavy weapons for two days in row in strict violation of a NATO ultimatum threatening air strikes, UN officials said Monday.

The United Nations' response, however, was not to call on airpower of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but to send the Bosnian Serbs a letter, the officials said.

Serbian gunners fired a 40mm anti-air-

craft heavy machine gun on 12 different occasions Sunday into the UN-designated "safe area," said Eric Chaperon, a French Navy commander who is a spokesman for the UN protection force in Bosnia. On Monday, Serbian forces launched an 82mm mortar into the enclave, another spokesman said.

In an incident Sunday, Serbian gunmen killed a Muslim woman who was part of a group harvesting food in the safe zone, the officials said. The shooting broke a local agreement under which Serbs and Muslims would share crops growing in the no-

man's-land. It also violated a United Nations Security Council resolution threatening force to stop Serbian attacks on the civilian population within UN safe areas.

The violations, which were witnessed by UN troops, appeared to be part of a Serbian campaign to test the United Nations and the mostly Muslim government in the approach to the July 30 meeting in Geneva of the foreign ministers of the five countries, including the United States, that See BOSNIA, Page 4

UN Chief Backs Bosnia Pullout

UNITED NATIONS, New York (WP) — The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali has warned that United Nations peacekeepers will have to withdraw from Bosnia whether or not the Serbs accept an international peace plan.

Mr. Boutros Ghali wrote in a letter to the Security Council that the United Nations would be overwhelmed by the task of raising and running a 60,000-troop operation to protect the peace if the Bosnian Serbs were to agree to it.

And if the Serbs were to reject the plan and intensify the war, he said, the 36,000 UN peacekeepers deployed in Bosnia would become vulnerable.

Tapie Faces a 7th Inquiry
PARIS (Reuters) — Bernard Tapie, the embattled former cabinet minister, has been placed under investigation for the seventh time in a new case of suspected fraudulent business practices, judicial sources said Monday.

Magistrate Eva Joly put Mr. Tapie under investigation over a payment of 10 million francs (\$1.9 million) by Bernard Tapie Finances, an investment firm in which he had minority interests, to Groupe Bernard Tapie, a holding company wholly owned by him, the sources said.

North Korean No 'Madman,' Say 2 Who Should Know

By K. Connie Kang
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — North Korea's new leader, Kim Jong Il, is not quite the "madman" portrayed in some news reports in the West but rather a meticulous planner who executes his projects with iron determination, according to South Korea's leading actress and film director, who was kidnapped by him and held captive for eight years in Pyongyang.

Had he been born to another life instead of being the eldest son of Kim Il Sung, the world's longest reigning dictator until his death earlier this month, Kim Jong Il might have made a great movie producer, Choi Eun Hee and her husband, Shin Sang Ock, said in an interview.

He loves movies, theater and the circus, they said, but at the same time was such a devotee of Stalin that he would use any means, including terrorism, to fulfill his goals.

As experts try to figure out what Mr. Kim is really like, negative images persist of him as a man who abuses

alcohol and women and is possibly unpredictable enough to start a nuclear war.

"He's not that rash, even though he may appear that way to those who don't know the inner workings of North Korea," said Mr. Shin, who had many long talks with Mr. Kim. "North Korea's nuclear program is the only bargaining tool he has. He'll use it as a tool." The Kim Jong Il he knew between 1978 and 1986 would not start a nuclear war, he said, because it would amount to suicide for his nation.

Miss Choi, 63, and Mr. Shin, 67, who were kidnapped to North Korea from Hong Kong six months apart in 1978 on orders of Mr. Kim, are among the few outsiders who came to know him. The couple escaped captors and now live in Beverly Hills, California. They became U.S. citizens last year and are working on a film, "Genghis Khan," which they began in North Korea.

The kidnappings were examples of Mr. Kim's well-planned moves to achieve what he believed was good for his country, said Mr. Shin. As a movie buff who recog-

nized the power of the medium, his dream was to create a first-class movie industry in his country.

"If you measure him with Western standards of freedom and human rights, Kim is irrational," said Mr. Shin. "On the other hand, if you analyze him in the context of Stalinism, he is not crazy."

"The means justify the end," said Miss Choi. "Wasn't it Lenin who said it was all right to steal for the sake of the revolution?"

From their intimate encounters with him, Miss Choi and Mr. Shin are convinced that Mr. Kim has the ability to assume and retain power over North Korea.

"The so-called North Korean specialists don't know anything," Mr. Shin said. "They've never met the man."

Referring to "experts" who have speculated that Mr. Kim may not survive beyond the next two years because he does not have his father's credentials and charisma, Mr. Shin said:

"If Kim Jong Il goes, so go all the people around him. See KIDNAP, Page 4

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	6.80	Up	0.21%
3741.84		113.47	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
New York	1.5895	1.5895	
London	1.5304	1.5276	
Paris	88.95	88.95	
Yen	5.4275	5.48	
FF			
Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
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Egypt	5.00 P.E.	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
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Greece	300 Dr	Spain	220 Ptas
Holy	2.600 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	35,000 L.
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Lebanon	1,500 L.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	11.10

WORLD BRIEFS

There are a couple of similar programs in the

So when teachers from Stuyvesant High School in New York suggested last year that some of the most gifted American students would leap at the chance to spend a summer month with the Russian scientific elite (and

But despite their lack of supplies, the grim direction their careers have taken and their obvious doubts about the future, Russian scientists somehow still manage to turn out important research. Their peers in the United States acknowledge that the Russians still understand as much about theory and the complexity of basic

Each of those who agreed to act as a tutor this summer will earn about \$1,000 for the work. None seem bitter or resentful but none pretend they would be doing this, if, say, they were tenured professors at Duke or Harvard, earning \$80,000 or more a year for similar work.

Argentina planned to call for an urgent UN Security Council meeting to discuss the attack.

Mr. Carignon, 45, quit the cabinet July 17 so he could formally charge and gain access to police files while relieving Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of potential embarrassment. The resignation was the first from Mr. Balladur's government.

Mr. Carignon has come under suspicion of financial impropriety in connection with a press group, Dauphine News, that supported his mayoral campaign in Grenoble in 1989. Mr. Carignon's critics have accused him of being the hidden owner of Dauphine News and receiving what amount to thinly veiled bribes from it to keep it afloat.

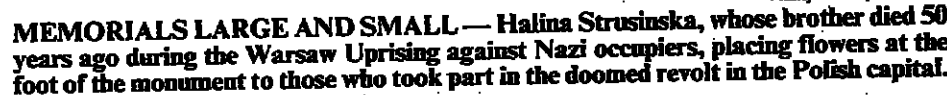
Haider abu Bakr Altas, who was prime minister of the defunct breakaway state, said the aim of the meeting would be to restore peace to Yemen after a civil war that ended on July 7 with Northern victory. "If the North is really keen to come to peace and stability, it can work," he said.

Law Minister Syed Hamid Almar was quoted as saying the prince would be questioned when he returns from abroad and would face action, possibly including confiscation of his passport.

An article in the Business-Finance pages of July 20 on the efforts of Hong Kong-based Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. to break into the British cellular phone market quoted Mark Simpson, an analyst for Barings Securities in Hong Kong, citing fears in the market about the wisdom of such a move. The article failed to add that Mr. Simpson terms those fears "misinformed," noting that Hutchison's advantages in technology, pricing and coverage.

Nearly 7,000 bus and rail workers in Los Angeles went on strike Monday against the nation's second-largest transit system. (AP)


The worst heat wave South Koreans can remember entered its fourth week Monday, sapping reservoirs, forcing key industries to



There was "a definite willingness to get on with the job of

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, said that the forum was attempting to "manage strategic change in such a

Mr. Qian did not spell out what he meant by defense cooperation and a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman declined



MEMORIALS LARGE AND SMALL
years ago during the Warsaw Uprising
foot of the monument to those who took

Mr. Chuan made the recommendation in talks with Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw of Burma, who is in Bangkok as the guest of Thailand at a ministerial meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations as telling the foreign minister.

"If the problem of Aung San Suu Kyi were resolved, it would make other problems easy to settle," Mr. Chuan was quoted.

Developed nations led by the United States have said Burma's ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council must

The leadership has been criticized for human-rights violations, the detention of opposition politicians, notably Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and its refusal to accept the results of a 1990 general election decisively won by her National League.

"This goes to Mr. Simpson's right to due process, to equal protection, to have a fair look at the evidence so we can present our case to a jury in a fair man-

He left until later a decision on how to handle leftover samples.

Prosecutors hope tests on blood and other physical evi-

Mr. Simpson's estate, blood on a glove found behind his house and smudges on Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco.

Miss Clark offered to let the defense's own expert conduct some of the tests, as long as a prosecution expert witnessed

ports and investigative leads. They assert that prosecutors have overlooked information that could exonerate Mr. Simpson.

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Chile	980-16-0001	Honduras	000-40-1211	Luxembourg	0800-0112	San Marino	172-1022	Vatican City	172-1022
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THE AMERICAS / ERRORS OF JUDGMENT

In Whitewater Diary, a Record of White House Pressure on Top Regulator

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior White House officials put heavy pressure on the top savings and loan regulator, a close friend of President Bill Clinton, to stay involved in sensitive Whitewater investigations, according to a senior Treasury official's politically candid diary, which has been turned over to Congress.

In his diary, Joshua L. Steiner, the Treasury secretary's chief of staff, records that Mr. Clinton was livid when the regulator, Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman, decided to remove himself from the Whitewater case in late February.

It also offers an account that contradicts the president's statement in March that he had been unaware of any discussions between Treasury and White House officials about the Whitewater investigation while those talks were occurring.

The diary is significant because it offers the first indication that senior advisers to Mr. Clinton wanted the agency investigating Whitewater to remain under the control of a political ally of the president,

rather than under some bureaucrat whose handling of the affair would be outside the White House's influence.

Mr. Steiner writes that for weeks last February, Mr. Altman wavered over whether to remove himself, only to be pressured by senior White House lawyers and political advisers to remain involved in the case. Mr. Altman ultimately disavowed himself on Feb. 25, a day after a Senate hearing in which he acknowledged under Republican questioning that there had been discussions between Treasury and White House officials about the investigations.

David Dreyer, an assistant to the president, said the issues raised by Mr. Steiner's diary would be discussed by the White House counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, when he appears before the House banking committee Tuesday to talk about his internal review of the administration's handling of the investigations.

"This is a matter he will clear up on Tuesday," Mr. Dreyer said.

In a CBS television interview Sunday, Mr. Cutler said the review had found that

no White House officials had violated any ethics rules. But he said that the discussions between the regulators and the White House over the Whitewater investigations had involved "regrettable errors in judgment."

Mr. Steiner's diary is part of the documentation accumulating as Congress prepares to begin Whitewater hearings this week. It has already been examined by the Whitewater independent counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., and was made available to The New York Times by a person involved in the case who believed that its disclosure was inevitable.

Hearings before the House and Senate banking committees will examine the federal government's handling of an investigation into the failure of an Arkansas savings association run by the Clintons' former business partner and the government's inquiry into one of the savings association's law firms, the Rose firm of Little Rock, Arkansas, where Hillary Rodham Clinton was a partner.

The savings association, Madison Guaranty, failed in 1989 at a cost to taxpayers

of more than \$60 million. Madison and the Rose firm have been under investigation by the Resolution Trust Corp., the federal agency managing the savings and loan bailout.

Until four months ago, Mr. Altman was the acting head of the Resolution Trust Corp., and his decision to discuss the Whitewater investigations with White House officials has come under scrutiny by congressional investigators.

Mr. Altman has been a close friend of Mr. Clinton since their days together as undergraduates at Georgetown University. Mr. Steiner, 28, served as Mr. Altman's chief of staff before being promoted last year to the same position for Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

According to Mr. Steiner's diary, Mr. Altman initially decided to remove himself from the case in late January or early February to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest, but then decided against it "under intense pressure from the White House."

His decision to stay on came after a

meeting at the White House attended by Mr. Altman; Bernard W. Nussbaum, who was then White House counsel; Harold M. Ickes, the deputy White House chief of staff; and Mrs. Clinton's chief of staff, Margaret Williams. Mr. Steiner wrote that the White House staff had told Mr. Altman that his decision to remove himself was "unacceptable."

"They reacted very negatively to the recusal and RA backed down the next day," Mr. Steiner wrote, referring to Mr. Altman. "They were very concerned about him turning to RTC people they didn't know so RA did not formally commit himself to stepping down."

Mr. Steiner's diary is filled with candid observations that he will now have to explain at the hearings, including one about how Mr. Altman "graciously ducked" one congressional question in February about White House-Treasury discussions by being less than fully candid.

According to the diary, Mr. Altman decided to remove himself on Feb. 25 when he heard from Howell Raines, the editor of the editorial page of The New York Times,

that it was publishing an editorial criticizing him for discussing the Whitewater case with the White House.

The diary says that after the White House heard of Mr. Altman's decision, he received a joint telephone call from Mr. Ickes and George Stephanopoulos, a senior White House adviser.

"Harold and George called to say that BC was furious," Mr. Steiner wrote, referring to the president. A colleague of Mr. Ickes and Mr. Stephanopoulos said Sunday that Mr. Clinton was not furious at the recusal itself but at Mr. Altman's deciding to do it during a phone call with Mr. Raines.

At a March 3 news conference, the president said he had been unaware of any of the discussions between Treasury and the White House officials over Whitewater.

The discussions were unusual because the Resolution Trust Corp.'s investigations are supposed to be independent of political influence. Moreover, the briefings were attended by senior advisers to the Clintons, who were themselves included in the agency's investigations.

POLITICAL NOTES

Health Care Reform: Revving Up for Delay

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration and some Democratic congressional leaders have indicated a readiness to postpone all elements of health care reform — and their costs — until the end of the century.

The House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, said during an NBC television interview that the bill he plans to bring to the floor next month would delay for "four to five years" the date by which businesses would be required to provide health insurance for their employees.

The vice president, Al Gore, appearing on the same program, said that from the administration's viewpoint, it "may be reasonable" to put off the so-called employer mandate. "From the very beginning," Mr. Gore said, the administration proposal "had a phase-in period, and what the congressional leaders have said, along with the president, is that that phase-in period may be extended."

President Bill Clinton's original bill sought to guarantee universal coverage by 1998; an extension would push back the target date to the end of the decade. Asked about an 8- to 10-year delay, Mr. Gore said, "We don't want to wait that long."

In interviews later, sources close to the House leadership said Mr. Gephardt was contemplating a delay not just on the employer mandate, but on all elements of health reform, including changes in insurance laws that would guarantee that policies could not be denied for reasons of health and that would make it easier for people to stay insured when they change or lose jobs. (WP)

Clinton Shines at Reunion of Class of '64

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas — Thirty years after his high school graduation, the boy who sometimes thought of himself as "the fat kid in the band" returned here as a man who has certainly succeeded. He not only has a job and most of his hair, but the girls who knew him way back when say he is probably sleeker and certainly better looking.

Hot Springs High School is closed now, the red brick building abandoned. But over cold roast beef and corn chips, as a disk jockey played dance music in the hotel ballroom where they had attended two proms, President Clinton and more than 200 former classmates had a chance to look back on the days before they became middle-aged baby boomers.

At the reunion was Carolyn Suley, a close friend of Mr. Clinton's who was his next-door neighbor and who beat him in an election for senior class secretary. There were David Leopoldos and Joe Newman, his other two best pals, with whom he bowled and played jazz saxophone; they have remained close for years.

There was even Mary Jo Rodgers, his senior prom date, who manages the gift shop at the Arlington Hotel, where the reunion was held. She says she was so confident then about Mr. Clinton's future that she wrote "See you in the White House" in his high school yearbook.

Mr. Clinton boasted that he had been back every five years since graduation for his reunions, and he stayed at the party until 2:30 Sunday morning to laugh and talk with every last one of his classmates. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

David Leopoldos on his classmate President Clinton, who was enjoying his 30-year high school reunion: "He's having a ball. He's dancing with friends, visiting with everyone. He's taking part in everything just as if there's nothing else going on in the world." (AP)

Away From Politics

• A fish-processing ship, the *Alaskan*, caught fire off the Aleutian Islands and was trailing an 8-mile (13-kilometer) oil slick and a plume of toxic smoke. One crew member was missing, but the other 132 were rescued.

• Lightning struck and killed a sea kayaker who had sought shelter in a World War II-era bunker in a park in Kittery, Maine. His three companions were injured. The kayakers beached their craft when a storm came up and took shelter in the bunker, which is made of steel-reinforced concrete.

• Thirty-one army paratroopers were injured in hard landings after jumping from a low-flying airplane at the International Air Show in Dayton, Ohio. Three of them were admitted to a hospital.

• About \$500,000 worth of musical instruments belonging to the U.S. Army Band were stolen when a rental truck was taken from a hotel parking lot in Houston. The truck was later recovered. (AP, Reuters)

In Crisis Over Haiti, U.S. Finds It Is Alone

By Roberto Suro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States finds itself virtually alone struggling with the Haitian crisis.

A handful of tiny Caribbean nations have agreed to shelter a few thousand refugees. But not one major political ally or trading partner in the Western Hemisphere has stepped up to help.

In a joint statement, three of six Central American countries have now said they might take in Haitians. The other three said they would not.

Slippery promises are all that President Bill Clinton gets when he seeks recruits for a peacekeeping force. No country seems willing to join an invasion to remove military leaders who seized power in 1991.

Panama's president-elect, Ernesto Pérez Balladares, explained the lack of support in a recent interview: "It is for a very simple reason that in Latin America Haiti is not recognized as a Latin American country. Haitians speak a different language. They have different ethnic roots, a different culture. They are very different altogether."

Overwhelmingly black, speaking Creole French, practicing voodoo, a nation of liberated slaves long locked in deep poverty, Haiti has a history of isolation within the hemisphere. It does not fit with the big countries of South America. It is not part of Central America.

"Haitians are strangers even among the other black nations of the Caribbean," said Jocelyn McCalla, executive director of the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees, a New York-based advocacy group.

When Suriname agreed to take in 2,000 Haitian boat people, neighboring French Guiana announced it would tighten border security in case any Haitians escaped.

In recent years, the Organization of American States and the United Nations have worked to compel elections in Haiti, to put sanctions on its military regime and to monitor human rights abuses.

Now Mr. Clinton is asking for much more as he tries to create a network of refugee camps around the region and to assemble multinational backing for the forcible removal of Haiti's military regime.

Finding partners for either sheltering refugees or invading would be a challenge no matter what country was involved. Petitioning in behalf of Haiti makes it much harder.

For Pérez de Cuéllar at 74, 'Duty' Calls in Homeland

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — After a long career as a Peruvian diplomat crowned by 10 years as secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar might be forgiven for declaring that his public life was over, that he was proud of his achievements, that he was asking for no more.

Instead, in the unlikely surroundings of an elegant Left Bank apartment, he has been steeling himself to take on a challenge unlike any he has known, one that entails risking his reputation and perhaps even his life, one that he feels he is unable to refuse.

When he returns to Lima in early August, he is expected to announce that he will run for the presidency of Peru, answering a call from growing numbers of supporters who believe that only he can prevent President Alberto Fujimori from winning a second five-year term in the elections next April.

"Why do I get involved in this?" he asked. "I am 74 years old, I have an easy life, I can stay in Paris. But an anguish has awakened inside me, an anguish over the situation in Peru. Peru is lost if nothing is done. Forgive me if I say something personal, but I believe I have a duty."

One duty, he said, is to restore full democracy. Mr. Fujimori closed the National Congress and the courts on April 5, 1992, and he subsequently rewrote the constitution to permit his reelection. But no less urgent, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar sees it as the need to attack chronic poverty in his troubled native land.

White-haired, soft-spoken, switching easily between Spanish and French, occasion-



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the former UN official, plans to run for president of Peru.

ally using words in English. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar still seems more like a quintessential diplomat than a stumping politician, a man more at home in the capital of a devel-

oped country than in the Third World. Indeed, when he retired from the United Nations in late 1991, he made his home in Paris and not Lima. And hav-

ing spent all but 9 of the last 30 years abroad, he has already heard Mr. Fujimori's jibes that he cannot know Peru. "I worked for Peru for 40

years as a diplomat," he shot back. "and this gentleman has only done so for 4 years."

Yet if he has any hope of winning, it is because he has not been muddled by a lifetime of politics in Peru, because he is a rare Peruvian who has gained international stature.

"They've put a halo around my head and turned me into a sort of secular saint," he said with a slightly embarrassed laugh.

He will be facing a tough political street fighter. In 1990, emerging late in the day as a serious contender, Mr. Fujimori posed a strong challenge to the writer Mario Vargas Llosa in the first round of balloting. Then, after a campaign marked by dirty tricks and racial undertones, he easily won the runoff.

"I won't allow him to drag me down to his level," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said. "It is not in my character to insult people." And he demonstrated this by acknowledging that Mr. Fujimori was not all bad — that he had tamed wild inflation, begun modernizing the economy and struck important blows against the Shining Path terrorist movement.

But in each case, he added, there are blemishes. The economy is growing again, but it is not creating jobs or easing poverty.

And while the Shining Path was weakened by the capture of its leader, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, "One needs serenity to see what has to be preserved and what has to be changed," he said.

"If there is a revolution every time there is a change of government, the country will never recover. Peru needs long-term stability."

AMERICAN TOPICS

At Top of Ivory Tower, Watchword Is Silence

A generation ago, James B. Conant of Harvard, Clark Kerr of the University of California, Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago and a great many other college and university presidents cut striking figures on the public stage, speaking out on public affairs at the tip of a moustache.

Today, notes William H. H. Hunt in The New York Times, almost no college president has said much about Bosnia, Haiti, North Korea, health care or other issues high on the U.S. agenda.

When the legal scholar, Gerhard Casper became president

of Stanford in 1992, the trustees made no secret of their wish that he keep himself out of the headlines.

The exceptions to presidential timidity are not likely to encourage outspokenness. In 1970, when Kingman Brewster was president of Yale, he expressed support for the militant Black Panthers. His critics — many of them disgruntled alumni whose children had not been admitted to Yale under his stringent entrance requirements — set up a howl that nearly drove him from office.

Short Takes

Six American high school students astonished judges at a world mathematics competition in Hong Kong last week, achieving perfect scores for the first time in the 35-year history of the tournament on a nine-hour examination. Their performance in algebra, ge-

ometry and numbers theory put them ahead of 360 youths from 68 other countries. It was the first U.S. victory in the International Mathematics Olympiad since an American team tied the Russians in 1986. China and Russia have dominated the competition in recent years. The six Americans qualified for the olympiad by scoring higher than 350,000 other teenagers on the American High School Math Exam in February, as well as on a series of follow-up tests.

Personal service is one of the fastest-growing industries in Washington. The Washington Post reports. For a fee, people are available to do your shopping, cook your meals, clean house, iron clothes, feed the children, call the plumber and wait for him to appear, buy new tires for your car and have them put on, and wait in line to get your

theater tickets. Such help has always been available to the rich, but now the middle class is the main support of a cottage industry of personal-service providers. Pete Dwyer, who owns a personal service company called Order in the House, says, "When I explain to lawyers with billing rates of \$150 to \$200 an hour how much it's costing them to handle these little tasks themselves, their eyes just pop."

In Wellborn, Alabama, Philip Bryant, 6 feet 4 inches (1.94 meters) tall and 120 pounds (54 kilograms), beat out several thousand of other skinny people for the title "Mr. Punyverse" in a contest sponsored by the supermarket tabloid Weekly World News. "People made fun of me all my life," he said. "Now being skinny actually might be an advantage." (International Herald Tribune)

Hearings Planned On Bias Charges At Spy Agencies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House intelligence committee will hold hearings in September to air charges of discrimination against women in the CIA and other intelligence agencies, according to Representative Ronald D. Coleman, a member of the panel.

In a statement, the Texas Democrat said the committee also would look into "new allegations of retaliation against employees who have complained of discrimination." He did not give any examples.

"There is a building acrimony among minority and women employees throughout the intelligence community who believe they have been discriminated against," Mr. Coleman said.

Hugh Scott, Ex-Senate Leader, Dies at 93

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hugh Scott, 93, a Pennsylvania Republican who served 34 years in Congress, rising to be minority leader in the Senate, died of cardiac arrest Thursday in Falls Church, Virginia. He had Parkinson's disease and had suffered a stroke.

Mr. Scott's career on Capitol Hill began in World War II and encompassed the beginning of the Cold War, the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal and the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

A representative of the moderate wing of his party, he angered conservatives with his unflinching support of civil rights measures and antagonized liberals with his strong tendency to back the policies of Republican presidents.

Thus he supported Mr. Nixon's opening to China in 1972

— he was himself a student and collector of Chinese art — and he supported the president on Vietnam and on other military issues.

During the Watergate crisis, he minimized the importance of the revelations of the White House role in the cover-up of a break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters almost to the moment when the president was forced to leave office.

On Aug. 8, 1974, the day before Mr. Nixon turned over the presidency to Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Scott and the House Republican leader, John J. Rhodes of Arizona, accompanied Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona to the White House on behalf of Congress's Republicans to tell Mr. Nixon that he did not have the votes to survive impeachment.

Donald Frank Turner, 73, a

legal scholar and economist who was the U.S. government's chief antitrust lawyer in the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, died July 19 in a nursing home in suburban Washington of complications of Alzheimer's disease, his family said.

Mary Lasswell, 89, an author whose humorous novels about life in Southern California and Texas were popular in the 1940s and '50s, died July 19 of Alzheimer's disease in the nursing home of the Solvang Lutheran Home in Solvang, California, where she resided.

Dorothy Collins, 67, a singer who was the star of the 1950s television show "Your Hit Parade" and a longtime volunteer leader at the Muscular Dystrophy Association, died Thursday in Waterbury, New York, an association spokesman said.

Kong Yin, 123, believed to be China's oldest woman, died July 16 of emphysema in Guangdong, the official newspaper China Daily reported.

Patrick J. Hillings, 71, a former California congressman and confidant of President Richard Nixon and other Republican leaders, died Wednesday of cancer in Rancho Mirage, California.

Michele (the Madman) Zaza, 50, a kingpin of Naples' Mafia, the Camorra, died July 18 of a heart attack suffered in the Rebibbia Prison in Rome, prison officials said.

Hugh Lane Bennett, 88, a world champion rodeo star in the 1930s who helped organize the old Cowboy Turtles Association, a union for contestants, died Friday in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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European Authorities Seek a Rumored Plutonium Cache

By R. Jeffrey Smith
and Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — European law enforcement agencies are searching for a large quantity of weapons-grade plutonium that a German businessman has claimed is circulating on the black market, according to high German and U.S. authorities.

Although German and U.S. intelligence officials say they have reason to believe the man's assertion may not be true, German, Swiss and Russian police have been ordered to conduct the search because the missing material may be sufficient to build at least one nuclear weapon, German and diplomatic officials said.

The businessman, Adolf Jaekle, was arrested at the Stuttgart airport on May 10 during a probe of suspected counterfeiting operations. He was

first linked to nuclear smuggling when the German police came across a leaded jar in his garage that contained six grams of weapons-grade plutonium.

Six grams of plutonium is roughly one-thousandth of what is needed to provide adequate fissile for a single nuclear weapon, but the discovery sparked immediate alarm because no weapons-grade plutonium had ever been found on the black market.

German authorities have said the material most likely came from Russia.

Mr. Jaekle told the German authorities that the seized material was but a small portion of a much larger cache of weapons-grade plutonium in Europe, according to German and U.S. officials. Documents seized at his house appeared to back up the assertion.

"We realize it might not only be six grams, that

there could be other material moving about," said Leopold Shuster, head of the German federal crime office's organized crime section, at a conference in Wiesbaden.

Mikhail Yegorov, head of the Russian Interior Ministry's organized crime section, said in Wiesbaden that Russian law enforcement agencies were cooperating in the investigation, but he stressed that there was no proof that the seized plutonium was from Russia.

Both German and U.S. officials said the seized documents raised questions about the quantity and nature of the nuclear material that Mr. Jaekle claimed was in circulation.

They assume, but are not certain, that only a tenth of what Mr. Jaekle described as a total cache of 100 to 150 kilograms (220 to 330 pounds) of such material might actually consist of weapons-grade plutonium.

That conclusion is based on speculation that any additional material is similar to what was found in Mr. Jaekle's garage — highly pure plutonium-239 mixed with far more abundant, mostly worthless materials.

The presence of worthless materials in the garage sample "and the sloppy handling of it" by Mr. Jaekle has led U.S. intelligence aides to conclude that he was trying to swindle buyers.

Another reason for skepticism, several U.S. officials said, is that the plutonium-239 in the seized sample had an unusual purity of 99.7 percent. Most plutonium used in Russian nuclear weapons is only 94 percent to 96 percent pure, making it unlikely that Mr. Jaekle obtained the material from a nuclear plant or a stockpile.

Instead, the officials said, it probably was produced for use by Russian nuclear weapons scientists as a laboratory measurement standard.

Britain and Ireland Vow Peace in Ulster Despite IRA Rebuff



Mitchell McLaughlin calling for new talks with Britain.

LONDON — Britain and Ireland pledged Monday to keep searching for an end to the conflict in Northern Ireland despite the refusal of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Féin, to accept their peace plan.

At a special conference on Sunday, 800 Sinn Féin delegates said the blueprint was a step toward peace but was unacceptable in its present form because it contained "negative and contradictory elements."

Although Sinn Féin denied it had rejected the December "Downing Street Declaration," its response fell far short of the unambiguous "yes" sought by the authors of the plan, Prime Ministers John Major and Albert Reynolds.

"Sinn Féin do not have a veto over there," said a spokesman for Mr. Major. "We are determined to press ahead with the political process."

"It's a tremendous disappointment and a very great shame and disgrace that they are not prepared to give up violence," said Sir Patrick Mayhew, Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland.

London and Dublin have offered Sinn Féin a part in negotiations over Northern Ireland's future if IRA guerrillas end their 25-year campaign to oust Britain and reunite the province with Ireland.

Foreign Minister Dick Spring of Ireland, also expressing disappointment with the outcome of the conference, said Sinn Féin was isolating itself by refusing to accept the peace plan.

"Their leadership and the rest of us must be living in different worlds if they see what happened yesterday as a positive development," he said.

"The peace process isn't dead," said the president of Sinn Féin, Gerry Adams. "It's very much alive." He was speaking at a news briefing in the Irish town of Letterkenny, where the conference was held.

In London, Sinn Féin's chairman in Northern Ireland, Mitchell McLaughlin, called on Britain to resume direct talks with Sinn Féin without preconditions on the disputed parts of the peace plan.

Bonn Assails Skinhead Attack It Calls for Heavy Penalties After Rampage

Agence France-Press

BONN — The German government strongly attacked on Monday the "sickening acts" of skinheads who went on a rampage at the former Buchenwald concentration camp, calling on the courts to hand down stiff sentences.

On Sunday, a group of 22 skinheads gave Nazi salutes, threw rocks and damaged parts of the site, and threatened to burn a member of the staff who was working at the memorial to the former camp, where about 56,000 prisoners died during World War II.

More than 260,000 Jews and opponents of the Nazis passed through the gates of the camp, in Eastern Germany, between 1937 and 1945.

A Bonn spokesman said the "government re-

grets these sickening acts and demands that the courts hand down what can only be heavy sentences on those responsible."

The Israeli ambassador, Avi Primor, condemned the gang's actions, saying in a statement: "The desecration of the Buchenwald memorial will be greeted with indignation in Israel."

"This event is, unfortunately, only one link in a chain of recent violent acts," he added.

The police detained the gang members — including a 23-year-old woman — as they were getting back on the bus in which they had arrived.

The woman, who is wanted in connection with another offense, was still being held Monday, the police said.

Yeltsin Names Envoy to U.S.

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin has named Yuri M. Vorontsov to be the next ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Vorontsov, 64, is one of the few leading figures from the Soviet era to get a high position under Mr. Yeltsin.

A professional diplomat who has lived for much of his career in the United States, most recently as chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Vorontsov has survived political changes in Moscow thanks to his reputation as an intelligent observer, a practiced diplomatic troubleshooter and a credible negotiator.

Mr. Vorontsov has for the most part stayed out of Mos-

cow's often-violent political battles.

"He's a very able man," said Marshall D. Shulman, who as adviser on Soviet affairs to Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance dealt with Mr. Vorontsov in Washington in the 1970s. "If he could not answer something, instead of giving an agitated response, he would just stay silent."

As a Soviet diplomat, Mr. Vorontsov served two tours at the United Nations, from 1954 to 1958 and from 1963 to 1965, before becoming chief delegate there in 1991. He served in the Soviet Embassy in Washington from 1966 to 1977, ending as deputy chief of mission.

Since then, he has been ambassador to India, France and Afghanistan, serving in Kabul during the late 1980s when

Moscow was disengaging from its losing war there.

Mr. Vorontsov is fluent in English and French and is at ease with diplomats and journalists.

He served as deputy foreign minister under President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and was the first diplomat the Foreign Ministry brought out for a wide-ranging briefing of foreign journalists when Mr. Gorbachev was embarking on his policy of glasnost, or openness.

3 Die in South Africa Storms

CAPE TOWN — Three people died in freak storms in southern Cape Province that also swept a train carrying 80 vacationers off the tracks, police said Monday.

Ukraine Elections Suffer From Low Voter Turnout

The Associated Press

KIEV — Only 19 legislators were elected in the latest round of voting to fill 112 vacant seats in Ukraine's Parliament, and low turnout spoiled elections in many districts, officials reported Monday.

Elections were declared valid in 64 districts where the turnout reached the required 50 or more percent. But in 45 of those constituencies, neither candidate received the necessary 50 or more percent of the vote in Sunday's balloting.

The Central Election Commission said runoffs in these districts would be held in two weeks, and in those where elections were declared invalid, a new round is to be held in November.

The results were a disappointment for the revived Communist Party and its conservative allies, who hoped to increase their already significant share of Parliament seats, 145 out of 450.

Of those actually elected, 14 people were not affiliated with any party and the rest belonged to small centrist groups.

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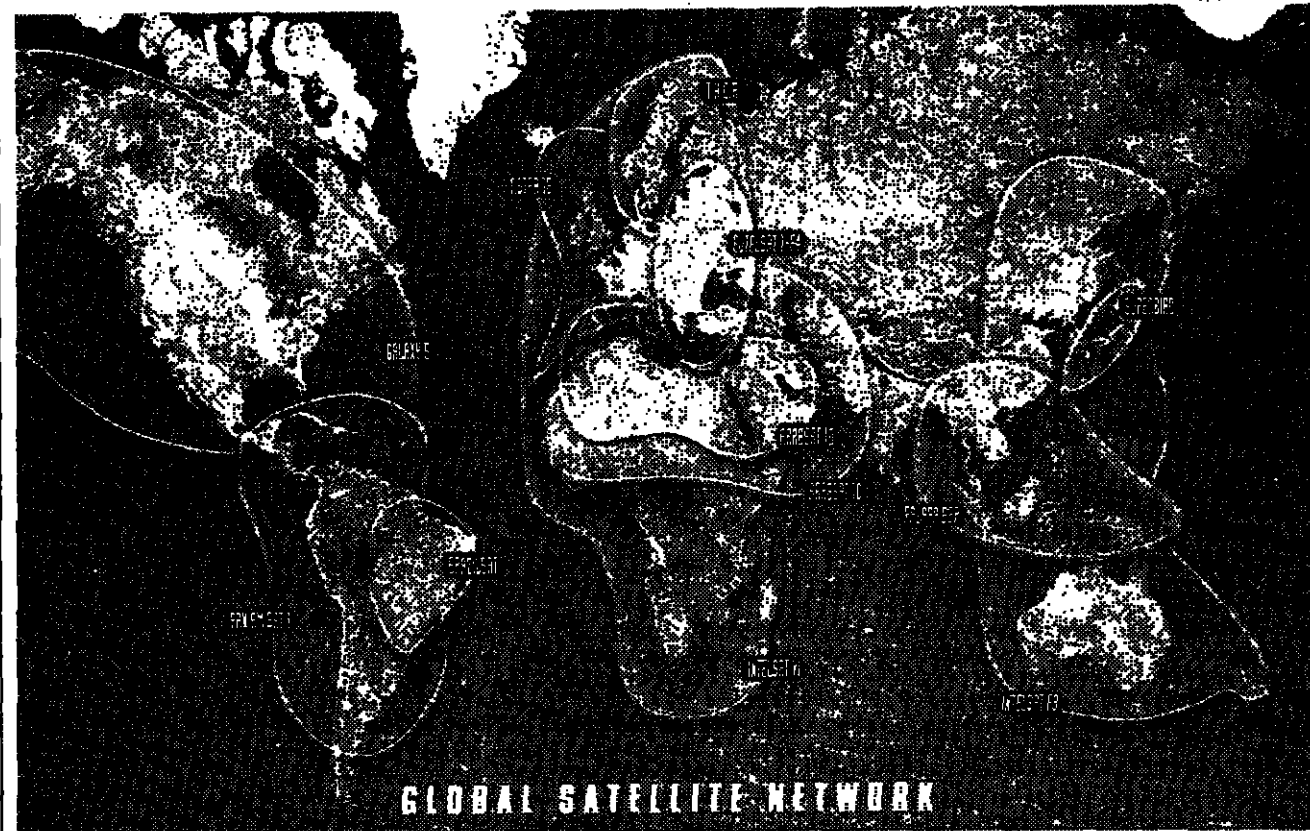
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OPINION

Two Russians, Two Models

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Alexander Solzhenitsyn has arrived in Moscow after his journey across the expanse of Russia. It was a strange voyage, by private rail-road car, stopping wherever the novelist wished, allowing him to meet and talk with people whose lives otherwise have been spent in anonymity.

He listened more than he talked. However, he delivered a message, uncompromising in one respect, evasive in another. He said that he is not a politician and would accept no office or nomination. He nonetheless condemns those now running the country — "an oligarchy" composed of ex-members of the nomenklatura and adventurers emerged from the underground economy — as well as the reformers or pretended reformers, and the Federal Assembly itself.

He told ordinary people that they must take responsibility for what has happened in Russia, and must become responsible for giving the country a different future.

He is, one woman said, "a healer of souls." She went on: "I had never imagined that he would be so simple. He hides nothing about the errors of the past, but at the same time he has confidence in us."

A man said: "He destroys indifference. He disarmed me

He speaks like a friend, someone close. This was the first time in my life that I had the impression of someone who really wanted goodness . . .

There are others who say that he is out of touch with Russia today, irrelevant. "Am I really responsible for everything that went on in the past? What does he want? Does he think we should fall on our knees in Red Square and confess our sins?" It is a fair question. What would Mr. Solzhenitsyn have the Russians actually do?

Nonetheless, he touches a very deep chord. A Russian sociologist, Valentina Fedotova, has recently written of characteristics of the Russian people that in the past have blocked Russia's attempts to reform itself on Western models.

One is a lack of material ambition. Polls in Estonia, for example, before communism's collapse, showed that 90 percent of the Estonian population was completely satisfied with the country's economic situation, while 90 percent of the ethnic Estonians thought the economy in deplorable condition.

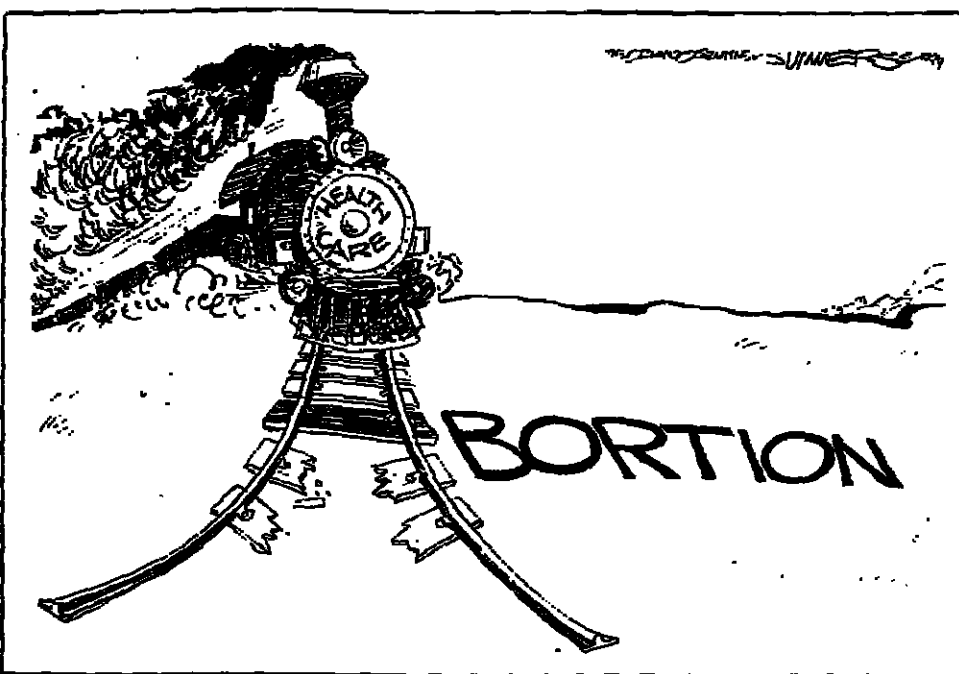
The second obstacle to change is ignorance. Well over 90 percent of the population

has never been out of the country, so has no standard by which to make comparisons. There is virtually no historical experience of capitalism or of the functioning of the market. In the countryside, the mass of people still live in preindustrial conditions.

The economic change that already has taken place has not inspired new efforts to improve the level of life but rather seems to justify the old popular notion in Russia that riches are theft. The Russian church has always said this, and the experience of Russians in recent times has tended to bear it out. Economic change has brought profiteurs and crime, with worsened conditions for the majority.

The much deplored success of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in national elections last year followed his promise not only to make Russia a superpower again but to restore its internal health. His solution to the Russians' troubles was an old notion, that of redemptive national expansion. Russia would heal itself by giving peace and happiness to others, incorporating them within an enlarged Russia, whose frontiers might be those cited by a poet a century and a half ago: the Nile, the Elbe, the Danube . . .

This was dangerous nonsense, but a quarter of the ac-



tive electorate voted for Mr. Zhirinovskiy. Whatever those voters thought they were doing, they signaled uneasiness with what Russia has now become.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn demands inner change, a form of spiritual conversion, as the necessary step toward real social and political reform. Mr. Zhirinovskiy offers aggression and national messianism. And hard as the latter may be, it is easier than the former.

An extreme demand is being

made on the Russian people today, that they transform their society on a foreign, Western model. That model contradicts certain profound characteristics of the Russian past: its communism and popular egalitarianism, its sense of a special destiny and redemptive mission to others, its endurance and belief in the value of sacrifice, as well as its traditional morality, outraged by the racketeering and corruption in the country.

In radically different ways,

Mr. Solzhenitsyn and the man he rightly describes as "a caricature of the Russian patriot," Mr. Zhirinovskiy are proposing Russia's transformation on Russian models. For that reason they both have found an important response. They are speaking to a profound and ancient Russia, in its language. The one is asking good of it, the other evil. The spiritual identity of the nation is being tested.

International Herald Tribune.
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The World, According To Ol' Chairman Rush

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — For more than a year I have tried to set aside a few hours and listen to exactly what it is that Rush Limbaugh does to make such a handsome living. But, entertaining as he can sometimes be, he lost me after five minutes each time. I just can't pay attention to him for longer than that.

He sounds like a whiner to me, a kind of encyclopedia-without-an-index guy who corners you at a bar or in a gas station while you're waiting for

a battery charge. A guy filled with unconnected information that can be held together only by foaming ideological fits or conspiracy theories.

"Folks, I don't make this stuff up!" he would say. But I knew he did. One of my favorites was his pronouncement: "The poorest people in America are better off than the mainstream families of Europe."

How could he believe that? (In fact, average per capita income in major European countries is four times the income of the poorest 20 percent of Americans.) I can think of four reasons: He has never been to Europe; he has never been to the United States; he's stupid (I don't think he is — ignorant, yes, but not stupid); he's a liar.

That said, I was happy to learn that there are people out there with the concentration and presence of mind to write down what the man says and check it against facts and reality. I am grateful to FAIR (Fairness and Accuracy in Media), a very liberal organization that puts out a newsletter pointing out such things as the fact that little of Rush gets to rage against liberal control of the media on more than 900 radio and television stations across America every day of the week. Poor guy — too bad the libs are keeping him off the air.

This month, FAIR's newsletter published eight pages of quotations from Chairman Rush, followed by the truth, all in an article entitled "Rush Limbaugh Debates Reality." Here are a few samples:

Limbaugh: "Banks take the risks in issuing student loans

and they are entitled to the profits." Fact: There is no risk; the loans are insured by the federal government.

Limbaugh: "Don't let the liberals deceive you into believing that [the 1980s] resulted in a bigger gap between the haves and the have-nots. Figures compiled by the Congressional Budget Office show that myth." Fact: The CBO figures indicate that in 1980 the richest fifth of Americans made five times as much as the poorest fifth. Now the richest fifth make more than 30 times as much as the poorest fifth.

Limbaugh: "Most Canadian physicians who are themselves in need of surgery, for example, scurry across the border to get it done right — the American way." Fact: Most of the Canadians who have received medical care in the United States are folks who got sick at their winter homes in Florida and Arizona.

Limbaugh: "There are more American Indians alive today than there were when Columbus arrived. Does this sound like a record of genocide?" Fact: The Indian population in 1492 is estimated as having been at least 5 million people and perhaps as many as 15 million. That dropped to about 250,000 in the late 19th century and has now climbed to just over 2 million.

Limbaugh: "For the first time in military history, U.S. military personnel [in Bosnia] are not under the command of United States generals." Fact: American troops have fought under dozens of foreign commanders, beginning with Lafayette during the Revolution, and under Marshal Foch in World War I and Montgomery and Mountbatten in World War II.

Limbaugh: "Those gas lines were a direct result of the foreign oil powers playing tough with us because they didn't fear Jimmy Carter." Fact: The worst gas lines in 1973 and 1974 were more than three years before Mr. Carter took office. Richard Nixon was the president, and he scared a lot of people.

There's more and a lot of it is pretty funny. I'm sorry I don't have the patience to listen to it every day.

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If They'd Killed Hitler

Thomas Fleming's article "The Fate of These Resisters Proved a Tragedy for All" (Opinion, July 21) argues that a successful coup against Hitler in July 1944 would have led to a negotiated peace with an anti-Nazi Germany, which probably would have saved the lives of millions and possibly spared most of Eastern Europe 50 years of Soviet Communist incarceration. Maybe; and this surely would have been a good thing. But at what price? Probably Weimar Redux, combined with a hot war with a massive and victorious Red Army.

Mr. Fleming blames President Franklin Roosevelt — excessively influenced by his cousin Theodore — for wrongly applying the lessons of history in insisting on unconditional surrender by the Nazis. He argues that after the catastrophic defeat at Stalingrad and the successful Allied landings in Normandy, it was apparent that Hitler had lost the war. Thus, the argument used by the Nazis and other conservative forces in Germany during the 1930s that their army had not been defeated but "stabbed in the back" would not have held.

I'm sorry, but this argument does not hold water. John Toland's excellent "No Man's Land" lays out clearly what happened. On Sept. 2, 1918, in a state of near-hysteria, the Kaiser — not a man known for his presence — told his guests at his headquarters in Spa: "Our army is at the end of its tether. Our senior officers have all gone. It means nothing more or less than that we have lost the war!" He then had a nervous collapse.

With the breaching of the Hindenburg line a month later, General Erich Ludendorff wrote: "The war is now lost. Nothing could alter that." He added, "Our situation could only get worse, never better." In a meeting with the Kaiser, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg revealed that the army needed an immediate armistice and that the Kaiser should appeal for peace to President Woodrow Wilson at once. General Ludendorff demanded that an armistice be arranged within 24 hours. This spoke the "unbeaten" German army.

By October 1919, everyone in Germany knew that the war was lost. The "big lie" that the German Army had not been beaten but rather stabbed in the back was just that, a big lie. Any German who chose to know, knew. Later, many chose to forget.

In view of this history, who can doubt that any peace treaty negotiated by German officers who had betrayed their personal loyalty oath to the Führer would be denounced later as a "stab in the back"? The "big lie" would have lived again.

What we do know is what we have now. Germany is a respected member of the community of nations and a stalwart bastion of democracy. It has contributed fully to the unprecedented peace and prosperity that Europe has enjoyed for the past half century. I argue that this is because Roosevelt was stubborn and wouldn't listen to his generals and to his allies, who wanted a negotiated peace.

JOHN E. RAY,
Fontenay-Trésigny, France.

Thomas Fleming's account of the 1944 bomb plot against

Hitler presents a different Nazi Germany from the one known to history. "The generals in command of the German armies in France," he writes, "would have agreed to a unilateral surrender, in spite of Hitler's survival." If the term had not been unconditional. Several of the communiques issued by these generals (Blaskowitz, Krüger, Lammerding and others) have survived, and their response is outrage and implacable defiance. At the same time in Berlin, the Gestapo carried out an investigation into public opinion in the workers' districts (the records survive); the reaction was one of overwhelming opposition to the plotters, who were branded as Prussian aristocrats and reactionaries. A totalitarian state of the character of Nazi Germany does not come apart until it is truly shattered.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE,
Paris.

Looking to the West

The ongoing struggles for democratic rule throughout the world are a clear indicator that the developing world abounds in democracy-loving people. When the Soviet Union collapsed, the go-ahead signal from the West gave dominant democrats the extra courage they needed to embark on liberation struggles, in hopes that the great powers would come to their rescue if necessary.

But what do we see? Silence and betrayal on the part of Western leaders. Haiti, Tonga, Zaire and Nigeria are classic examples. Flagrant violations of democratic principles and human rights occur in those

countries while the West calously looks on.

The latest in this series of violations is that in Nigeria, where a military leader, who seized power by force has arrested the democratically elected leader and accused him of proclaiming himself president. Is this not absurd? Shouldn't it have been the other way around?

If the West wants to command continued respect and admiration from the developing world, it should muster its courage, eschew the idea of "noninterference in internal affairs" and assume its responsibilities. Otherwise, dictators in "hibernation" will emerge to take advantage of this weakness.

BEN POKOU,
Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Carrots for Electric Cars

The title of your editorial "Electric Cars Aren't Ready" (Opinion, June 27) was not quite right, but the content was on the mark. Electric vehicles do have a valuable role to play in our short-range transportation mix. And, believe it or not, the technology exists to make very useful (and economical) vehicles. But mandating the major automobile companies to make and sell such vehicles as California is trying to do won't work. The real problem here is that the major automobile companies are trying to develop electric vehicles on the same model as conventional, combustion-powered cars. That is difficult (perhaps impossible) and it is unnecessary. When and if they are sold in quantity, electric vehicles are likely to be substantially different, in appearance, size and performance.

JAMES KIRTLEY JR.,
Brookline, Massachusetts.

Way Out of Bounds

I quote from three articles on the World Cup in your July 12 issue:

George Vecsey ("Soccer's Soldiers of Fortune") writes: "Jordan Leitch, who had scored the winning goal with a header off the wing and weathered the badness of his dome . . . and 'Then there is Borislav Mikhailov, the goalkeeper who was rather baldish only last season and now sports a marvelous head of dark hair. Doesn't he worry about going askew when he dives into the turf?'"

Christopher Clarey ("Sweden and Ravelli Stop Romania in

Shootout to Reach Semifinals") writes: "Ravelli scratched his increasingly prominent forehead" and "With deep wrinkles around his eyes and his receding blond hairline, Ravelli looks more like the salesman he studied to be than the world-class goalkeeper he is."

And Rob Hughes ("A World Cup Running Over With Spicy Surprises") writes: "Anyway, the release turned out bald, quiet onlooker on his head."

Most prematurely balding men feel extreme social discomfort. Imagine if you were Leitch, who scored one of the most dramatic goals of recent memory. What gets talked about? His hair. There is no excuse for such poor taste.

Lighten up? When will we prematurely balding men stop getting reminded everywhere we go that there is something different about us?

JAY GILBERT,
Budapest.

In the Temple of Doom

Regarding "The Reporters I Know Don't Wear High Heels" (Meanwhile, July 19):

Anna Quindlen may feel demeaned by the way the movie "I Love Trouble" overglamorizes journalism and misrepresents the real work she does. As what is loosely termed a "college professor," however, I find it mildly exciting to fantasize that anybody might conceivably think that there was something in common between, say, myself and Indiana Jones . . .

PHILIP G. CERNY,
University of York,
York, England.

BOOKS

THE CATCHER WAS A SPY: The Mysterious Life of Moe Berg

By Nicholas Dawidoff. 453 pages. \$24. Pantheon.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BY now many readers know the most prominent mythic features of the famous athlete-scholar-spy Moe Berg (1902-1972). How he lasted 17 years in major-league baseball despite being the player who first inspired the phrase "good field, no hit." How he was said to have spoken at least a dozen languages, including Sanskrit, despite its being a dead language.

How during a 1934 all-star baseball tour of Japan, he carried out what he said were government orders to photograph the Tokyo skyline, thus suggesting the targets for Jimmy Doolittle's bombing in the war.

How late in 1944 he attended

a lecture in Zurich delivered by Werner Heisenberg with instructions to shoot the German physicist if he revealed that Germany was close to developing an atomic bomb.

Now, in this thrilling, intelligent biography, Nicholas Dawidoff has cut through the myth and revealed a coherent version of Moe Berg.

He points out that although Berg did have talent as a catcher, he extended his career with the Boston Red Sox by being a useful handler of pitchers while playing as little as possible.

While Berg had an unusual feel for languages as well as an encyclopedic knowledge of word origins, he not only couldn't hit in any language (as some was once observed), he also didn't speak any foreign tongue expertly, and certainly not Sanskrit.

Dawidoff writes that Berg was never ordered to photograph Tokyo; the notion was purely Berg's invention. Nor were his pictures ever con-

sulted for Doolittle's raid.

And while Berg may have been assigned to assassinate Heisenberg, Dawidoff writes that "the whole situation was charged with improbability." As he concludes: "Only a large dose of OSS wishful thinking finds Heisenberg, bomb nearly built, telling a lecture hall full of foreigners about it."

Despite such revelations, dealing with Berg's famous elusiveness is where Dawidoff's biography shines the brightest. This is not an easy subject to write about, since Berg grew increasingly evasive as he got older and during the final 25 years of his life he had no employment or ordered routine.

What the last section of this book reveals is not exactly the charming mystery man that Berg is so often said to have been. True, many acquaintances report that his presence was a gift.

As a Trenton newspaper writer puts it: "He was warm and made people feel good about themselves. You were flattered that he spent time with you."

But as Berg's life wears on, he strikes the reader increasingly as a free-loader and a bore. As one uncharmed acquaintance said: "He regarded most people as living in a kind of vacuum until he enlightened them."

More disturbingly, incidents crop up of what Dawidoff describes as Berg's prurient interest in human crises and his attraction to women whose husbands were about to divorce them. Toward the end of the biography the words psychotic and schizoid appear.

In his final chapter, "The Secret Life of Moe Berg," Dawidoff undertakes a psychobiography of his subject and plumbs what he has earlier hinted at: Berg was always blind to his real feelings, the author suggests, and nearly lost control of himself toward the end.

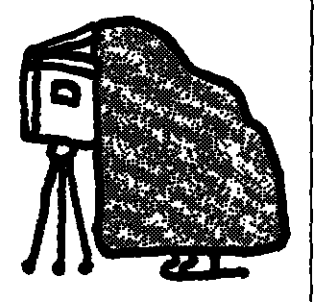
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Natasha Chagnon, a picture editor in Paris for 30 years, is reading William Boyd's "Blue Afternoon."

"I spend most of my day looking at photographs, and people always accuse me of never reading. But I'm a great fan of Boyd and his latest is one of those books where you never really know the end — even after the last page."

(John Brunton, LHT)



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Algeria	000-12	Armenia	000-12	Austria	000-12	Israel	000-12
Angola	000-12	Azerbaijan	000-12	Belgium	000-12	Jordan	000-12
Benin	000-12	Bahrain	000-12	Bulgaria	000-12	Kuwait	000-12
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From left, Lacroix design with Lesage embroidery and Jakob Schlaepfer velvet; Hanae Mori, embroidered jacket; Michel Klein's '50s glamour; Givenchy dress with bow, top right; Ungaro ruffled shirt, curvy jacket and skirt.

With Fabrics and Flourishes, Couture Revives Its Future

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Haute couture has put its house in order — by calling on the architects and decorators. A return to structured clothes and a focus on imaginative fabrics and flourishes dominated last week's shows for fall. The image was polished, glamorous and upscale. Without setting an agenda for the future, the couture shows will help to rehabilitate fashion design in the post-grunge era.

There was no startling new silhouette. The news was the fact that there was a structure and an outline, with the jacket

cut much closer to the body and skirts mostly shortish and swingy. The most dramatic statements were made by Karl Lagerfeld at Chanel, where a corset underpinned wasp-waisted jackets. A curvy lace-back

PARIS FASHION

corset molded the bodice above Christian Lacroix's ball gowns. Both styles were symbolic of couture's return to the traditional concept that clothes should be fitted to flatter — rather than fashion designers requiring clients to supply the perfect body for the clothes.

Like the most vertiginous high-wire act, the art of couture

is to make it all look so easy. Chanel's apparently simple scarlet coatdress, slinking sinuously around the curves, was in fact created with welled seams where once there were corset stays. Yves Saint Laurent is the expert at the wisp of chiffon or the velvet wrap-dress, both so artfully cut that it was hard to spot the seams. His absolute mastery of technique, using fabrics as butter-soft as satin or as rigid as brocade, helped to create the aura of magic at his show.

The skills surrounding the couture — with fabrics, feathers, fur, embroidery or appliqué — were also put into sharp focus in a season that was not

claiming to invent anything in fashion. In fact, couture has become not so much a laboratory of ideas, as an exercise in creativity with materials.

The feathers that fluttered through the collections — Chanel's fluffy muffs and cocktail hats, Jean-Louis Scherrer's multicolored marabou coat and Lacroix's dandelion-puff of a sweater — were examples of things that could be executed only in haute couture. Yet they will have a significance beyond that rarefied world because fluffy surfaces created with mohair or angora will be more realistic versions in ready-to-wear.

François Lesage's ability to reinvent embroidery for differ-

ent fashion moods included a snow-dusting of tiny pearls on a white Elvis-style jumpsuit for Chanel. Embroidery, like most of the workmanship at the couture shows, should be seen in close-up. Emanuel Ungaro's encrustations of lace, appliques of birds, embossed silk with its pattern re-embroidered, or ruffles of tulle, all underlined the exceptional work of his atelier. At Valentino, too, the couture workmanship was dazzling, from the belt that looked as though it was fashioned from autumn leaves to the petaled chiffon collar, or the siren dress in a slither of silver lace.

Hanae Mori's kimono-inspired embroideries in homage

to the silk city of Kyoto were works of art. So, in a different way, were the bows in stiff satin or soft velvet that studded the midriff or whooshed up at the hip in Hubert de Givenchy's elegant collection.

Where would couture be without the specialist fabric suppliers? Oliver Lapidus made his collection a showcase for the Lyon silk weavers. But the Swiss textile industry is the backbone of haute couture; the symbiotic personal relationship between couturier and supplier is shown by the pride displayed by representatives of Abraham of Zurich or Forster Willi of St. Gall when their fabrics hit the runways.

Couture's newer recruits were backed up by the imaginative fabrics, like Jakob Schlaepfer's lattice of velvet ribbons for Oscar de la Renta at Balmain, or the velvet and spider's web of lace that helped designer Michel Klein at Guy Laroche move from daywear to night.

The master class also relies on upscale tools of the trade. At Saint Laurent, the designer's chinoiserie theme was enhanced by Abraham's vivid satins in the van Gogh-sunset shades of pinks and purples and by brocades in sweet-and-sour colors. Forster Willi's embroideries for Lacroix included romantic appliquéd flowers and sophisticated effects with geometric borders and cutouts. Lacroix is the designer who displays fireworks of imagination in his use of embellishment from fur and feathers through hand-painting to sequins articulated so they seemed like reptile scales.

the hip crowd rather than the height of elegance and luxury for a fortunate few. But it is also important that the crafts, unique to France, are researched and developed, rather than just dusted down like a museum piece each season.

This time last year, Karl Lagerfeld caused a flutter among his fans by hiking Chanel hemlines thigh-high. The fact that no one this season was even talking about skirt length (mostly just above the knee) is indicative of the fact that couture has gotten back on track. With the fitted-to-the-body silhouette and the fine workmanship, haute couture showed that it had something to offer that is individual, original and occasionally exceptional.

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Renovations For Museum's 250th Year

LONDON — The British Museum has announced a development strategy to take it into the 21st century with new galleries and public facilities planned by architect Sir Norman Foster.

Foster's design, whose current commissions include restoring the Reichstag building in Berlin and building a new Hong Kong airport, was chosen from submissions by 132 architects worldwide. Sir Claus Moser, chairman of the museum's development trust, said the cost of the 10-year program is estimated at £100 million to £110 million pounds (\$150 to 165 million) and completion by 2003 for the museum's 250th anniversary.

NEW FALL COLLECTION ESCADA

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Also, Sales on Summer Collection
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8, rue de Sèvres,
Paris 6th

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Page 9

Germany Starts Massive Inquiry On Stock Fraud

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — German authorities announced Monday an investigation into stock fraud, revealing a major scandal just as a law that bans insider trading is to go into effect.

According to news reports, a ring of two dozen dealers was engaged in what is called front-running, the taking of positions in securities with the knowledge that large orders from investors were about to be executed and were likely to affect prices.

The case came to public attention last week when German tax authorities searched the Frankfurt and Munich offices of the German private bank Merck, Finck & Co. for evidence related to tax evasion by a Swiss company, Geneva-based Confide, an asset-management consultancy.

While details were sketchy, officials said the investigation was a perfect example of why tighter rules were needed. The alleged offenses, which began as long as seven years ago, would be punishable by up to five years in jail under the law

that enters into force on Aug. 1, but were not illegal at the time. "It shows how badly we need the new law," said August Schäfer, who will head the new federal watchdog agency's Frankfurt office. "We won't be able to get a hold on everything, but at least it will be more than in the past."

A spokeswoman for the Frankfurt prosecutor's office, Hildegard Becker-Toussaint, said German authorities were investigating five individuals and two Geneva-based companies in connection with allegations of tax evasion in a case that dates back as far as 1987.

The chief suspect, whom she declined to name, is a Swiss citizen and has been in Switzerland for more than a year, putting him beyond the reach of German authorities, she said. The other four suspected tax evaders are Germans.

The German stock exchange, meanwhile, has asked its own insider trading commission to investigate whether any internal trading rules of the exchange had been broken, according to

See FRAUD, Page 11

Hong Kong's Broker War

Jardine Fleming Chief Assails Rebate Ban

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The chairman of Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd., Alan Smith, on Monday attacked proposed new regulations for the fund-management industry, saying they would hurt local brokers and damage the British colony's status as an offshore financial center.

Mr. Smith's comments on regulators' proposals to bar stockbrokers from paying cash rebates to fund managers are expected to intensify a debate that pits local and foreign securities firms' interests against one another.

"We don't have a problem with disclosure," said Mr. Smith. "But we object to the outright banning of rebates."

Jardine Fleming is one of Hong Kong's pre-eminent stockbroking and fund-management houses.

"The regulators should also realize that Hong Kong is not competing against New York, London and Sydney, but against other offshore centers and Asian markets where rebates are common," Mr. Smith said. "I doubt the SFC has closely studied the likelihood that other centers will gain at Hong Kong's expense," he added, referring to Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission.

Tarred by numerous corporate scandals and the closure of its stock and futures exchanges during the October 1987 market collapse, Hong Kong has moved to bolster its overall regulatory framework.

A consultation paper published this month by the Securities and Futures Commission that seeks to ban rebates but to allow "soft commissions" with greater disclosure goes

along with its efforts to lift Hong Kong's securities market to higher standards.

Soft commissions, which are common practice in most major markets, are informal transactions in which brokers provide goods or services to fund managers in return for their stock-trading business.

"For those managers who retain cash commission rebates, the SFC found that, although commission rebate revenues were negligible for some funds, for other managers rebates ranged from 25 percent to well over 100 percent of management fee revenues," the consultation paper said.

Critics charge that the cash rebate system can boost the profitability of fund managers with related brokerages without investors detecting a clear increase in their management fees.

The practice, if abused, can encourage churning or excessive trading by fund managers eager to do their part to add to the office's year-end bonus pool. Currently, no fund can book any more than 50 percent of its transactions with a related broker.

Foreign fund managers and brokers who are prevented from accepting and offering cash rebates in their home markets have welcomed the SFC proposals.

Cash rebates are generally prohibited in the United States, Britain and Australia, and soft commissions are tightly regulated, with the result that some foreign fund managers operating in Hong Kong say local companies that accept cash commissions have an advantage.

But local companies with both operations under one roof are unwilling to surrender their admitted competitive edge.

Japan Straddles Fence on Issue of East Asia Caucus

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Trying not to offend either the United States, its main trading partner, or Southeast Asian countries that provide a major market for its exporters and investors, Japan said on Monday that it was still considering an invitation to join a proposed new regional trade group that is opposed by Washington.

China and South Korea also made it clear in a meeting with the Association of South East Asian Nations that they were unwilling to form the group, to be called the East Asia Economic Caucus, at least for the time being.

South Korea, which needs American support in negotiations with the new leaders of North Korea, also wants to avoid alienating the Clinton administration.

China is seeking assurances that Taiwan and Hong Kong will not be admitted to the caucus, at least for the time being, before it agrees to join.

Nonetheless, analysts said that East Asian economies, which account for a growing proportion of world output and trade, appeared to be edging toward formation of the caucus.

The informal lunch meeting in Bangkok on Monday of foreign ministers from nine of the eleven prospective caucus members was the first time they had met collectively to discuss the plan, first put forward by Malaysia in 1990 and endorsed by ASEAN in 1993. ASEAN links

Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

Ajit Singh, ASEAN's secretary-general, said nobody at the meeting had disagreed with the idea of having a caucus.

He also said that there was agreement to continue developing the concept and for the nine foreign ministers to meet informally for discussions whenever the opportunity arose. Agence France-Presse reported.

Washington has expressed concern that the caucus could

split the Asia-Pacific region and undermine APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, whose 17 members include the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as East Asian countries.

The East Asian members form a majority in APEC and their proposed new trade group is intended to function as a caucus within APEC.

Senior U.S. officials in Bangkok for annual talks with

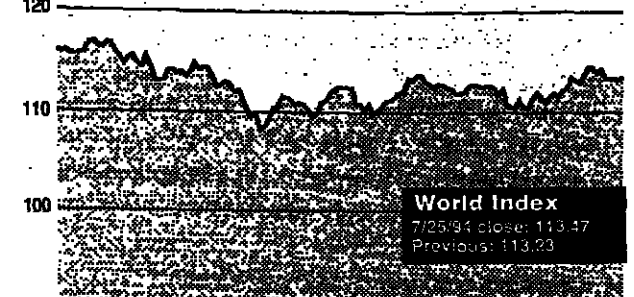
See CAUCUS, Page 11

Oil Firms Report Profit Dip

Exxon and Mobil Included in Fall

THE TRIB INDEX: 113.47

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



Asia/Pacific Europe
Approx. weighting: 32% 32%
Close: 130.35 Prev.: 130.78 Close: 115.210 Prev.: 114.53

North America Latin America
Approx. weighting: 28% 5%
Close: 93.55 Prev.: 93.28 Close: 116.76 Prev.: 116.34

Industrial Sectors
Mon. close Prev. close % change
Energy 112.67 112.30 +0.33 Capital Goods 115.69 115.42 +0.23
Utilities 119.92 119.79 +0.11 Raw Materials 127.97 127.57 +0.31
Finance 116.91 116.54 +0.32 Consumer Goods 99.13 98.80 +0.33
Services 118.85 118.83 -0.02 Miscellaneous 128.83 128.58 +0.12

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Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Learning the Lessons of Privatization

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — While President Bill Clinton seeks to increase the role of government in areas ranging from health care to high technology, much of the rest of the world is still following Ronald Reagan's precept and trying to get government "off its back."

The formerly communist countries have, mostly, learned the costs of state control and are struggling to introduce market principles. France and other industrial countries have launched big privatization programs, and even Japan wants to deregulate its economy.

Now even the World Bank is calling on developing countries to open the door much wider to private enterprise in laying foundations for their future prosperity.

The Bank's latest World Development Report amounts to a devastating indictment of public investment in infrastructure projects — such as power, water, transport and telecommunications — which governments have usually treated as their monopoly preserve.

The report cites dramatic examples of waste and inefficiency. One third of the roads built in developing countries over the past 20 years (at a cost of \$13 billion) have eroded for lack of maintenance.

Third-world ports on average move cargo from ship to shore at only 40 percent of the speed of the most efficient ports elsewhere. African and Latin American railroads employ double the

labor they need, and the average developing country power system has only 60 percent of its generating capacity available at a given time.

Developing countries invest \$200 billion a year in new infrastructure — one fifth of their total investment. The Bank calculates they could get nearly two thirds of that back, or about \$123 billion, if they priced services to reflect true costs in just

Governments should apply commercial principles to the provision of services.

the sectors of power, water and railroads. They could save an additional \$55 billion a year by reducing inefficiency — for example by repairing water leaks, using fuel and locomotives more efficiently on the railroads, and reducing power generation losses.

One big mistake, the Bank says, is that governments (and, one might add, the Bank itself) have concentrated on increasing the quantity of infrastructure without paying enough attention to its quality. Shoddy maintenance, misallocation of resources and lack of responsiveness to users are virtually universal in developing countries.

The Bank finds three main reasons for this sad state of affairs: lack of competition, failure to allow managers to do their jobs properly and users' inability to make their demands known.

The answer, it says, is to apply commercial principles to the provision of services, allow competition where possible and involve users in designing and operating projects.

In fact there is already a growing worldwide consensus that the private sector must play a much bigger role — partly because nearly everyone can now see the failings of planned economies, partly because of growing frustration over power blackouts, traffic congestion and long waits for telephones.

Privatization, particularly of telecommunications but also of power projects — not to mention airlines — is spreading through the Third World. Ports are being leased to private operators and road maintenance contracted out. Increased use is being made of private finance.

But the lessons do not only apply to developing countries. In another new report, *Unions, the European Employers' Federation*, makes very much the same point about Western Europe. It calls for more ambitious privatization efforts and stricter appraisal of public investments. It urges governments not to waste resources on activities that could be better performed by the private sector.

Europe's infrastructure may be better than in much of the Third World, but Europeans also need to do more to deregulate their economies. Germany plans to press that case during its current presidency of the European Union. With his newfound respect for German leadership, Mr. Clinton might pay attention too.

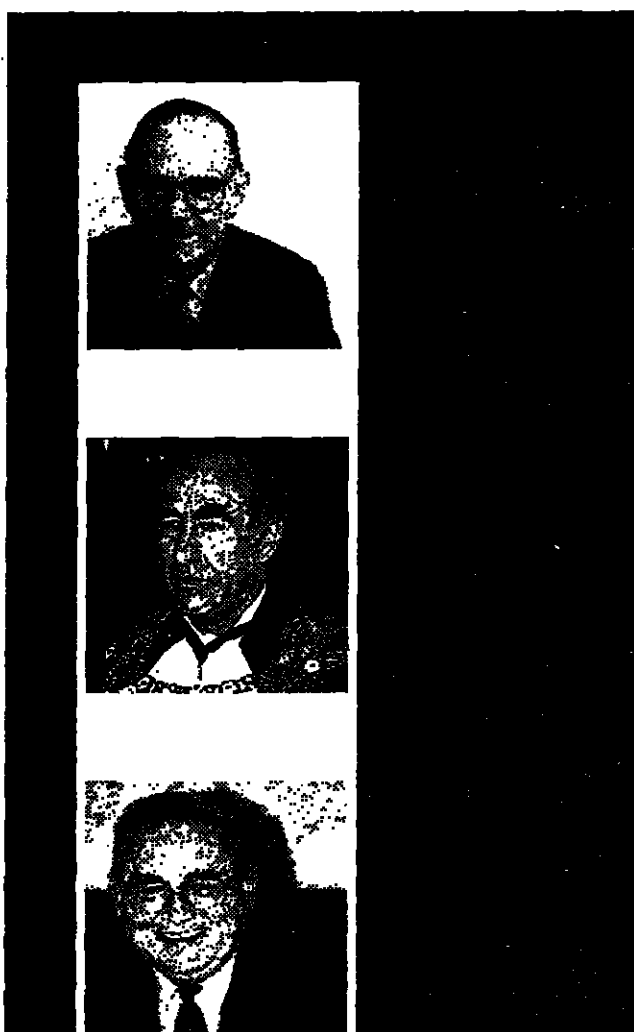
CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates July 25									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	GBP	HK	THB	SGD
Amsterdam	1.77	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Brussels	3.79	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Frankfurt	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
London (US)	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Madrid	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Milan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
New York (US)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Tokyo	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Zurich	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
1 ECU	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
1 SDR	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

Eurocurrency Deposits July 25									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
1 month	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2		
3 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2		
6 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2		
1 year	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2		

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Switzerland	Germany	France	Japan	UK	Italy	Spain	Portugal
Discount rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Prime rate	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
Federal funds	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
3-month CD	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
6-month CD	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
1-year CD	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
US dollar	1.3115	1.3110	1.3105	1.3100	1.3095	1.3090	1.3085	1.3080	1.3075
Deutsche mark	1.3115	1.3110	1.3105	1.3100	1.3095	1.3090	1.3085	1.3080	1.3075
Swiss franc	1.3115	1.3110	1.3105	1.3100	1.3095	1.3090	1.3085	1.3080	1.3075



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MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Awaits Fed's Rate Moves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market finished little changed Monday as investors kept to the sidelines amid concern about when the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates and by how much.

Renewed pessimism that the weak dollar may deter purchases of U.S. assets and anticipation of this week's congressional hearings into the so-

U.S. Stocks

called Whitewater controversy also tempered demand for stocks, traders said.

Whitewater concerns possibly questionable investments made by President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. The matter undermined confidence in the stock market because of concerns the president may be distracted from governing.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 6.80 points at 3,741.84, while declining stocks edged advancing issues on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark

30-year Treasury bond rose 11/32 point, to 85 even, taking the yield down to 7.53 percent from 7.56 percent Friday.

Expectations of an impending rate increase grew last week, when Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress the central bank may have to raise interest rates for a fifth time this year to keep inflation in check.

Oil companies were weak after reporting second-quarter earnings below Wall Street's expectations. Mobil, down 1/4 to 84 1/2, was among the losers.

General Nutrition gained 1/4 to 18 1/2 after saying its planned acquisition of Nature Food Centers would lift earnings. Nature Food rose 1 1/2 to 11 1/2.

American Brands rose 1/4 to 34 1/2 after the company's quarterly figures impressed Wall Street.

Black & Decker gained 1/4 to 18 1/2 after reporting a 15 percent rise in second-quarter earnings, above analysts' expectations.

Kirby fell 3/4 to 16 1/2 after reporting lower earnings for the second quarter.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Signs of U.S. Slowdown Undermine the Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against other major currencies Monday amid signs that the U.S. economic expansion was slowing and the belief that this would diminish the need for higher interest rates.

Many traders sold dollars after the National Association of Realtors said sales of previously owned homes dropped a larger-

than-expected 3.6 percent in June to the lowest level in four months. That report came less than a week after the government said new housing starts had dropped 9.8 percent in June, also more than expected.

The dollar closed at 1.5895 Deutsche marks Monday, down from 1.5980 DM in New York on Friday, and slipped to 98.55 yen from 98.95 yen.

"We're seeing evidence that the economy is slowing," said Alfonso Alego, a trader at Sakura Bank Ltd. "The dollar is going to pull back a little further."

Though the dollar was weaker, traders said it was unlikely to resume the five-month slide that

drove it down almost 14 percent against the yen and 13 percent against the mark.

"We've probably seen the dollar's lows for the year, at least against the mark," said Steve Geovannis, managing director of foreign exchange at Merrill Lynch & Co. "The economic slowdown is nothing to worry about."

Concern about this week's hearings on the Whitewater affair also weighed on the dollar, traders and analysts said.

The House Banking Committee begins hearings Tuesday on President Bill Clinton's involvement with an Arkansas real-estate company and its ties to a failed savings-and-loan.

Analysts said the dollar was likely to trade in a narrow range this week as traders awaited Friday's report on U.S. gross domestic product to see whether the economy was growing quickly enough to warrant a rate increase by the Fed.

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.3480 Swiss francs from 1.3552 francs and to 5.4275 French francs from 5.4625 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5304 from \$1.5275.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press July 25

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The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000

3800

3600

3400

3200

3000

2800

2600

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2000

1800

1600

1400

1200

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Dow Jones Averages

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SPORTS

On a Trip Out West, Yankees Outpace Foes in the East

The Associated Press
An amazing trip out West has widened the gap between the New York Yankees and the rest of the East.

New York completed its most successful West Coast road trip in club history Sunday when Don Mattingly hit a three-run, pinch-hit homer in

AL ROUNDUP

the ninth, giving the Yankees a 6-4 victory over the California Angels.

When New York embarked on its West Coast swing on July 14, the Yankees led Baltimore by one-half game. They now lead the Orioles by 5½ games following a hard-to-believe 10-1 road trip.

"This is what makes it all worthwhile," said Jim Abbott, who pitched eight innings and figured to be the loser before Mattingly's homer. "To go 10-1 on a trip is difficult to do. At a time like this, you push attention away from yourself. It's a team thing."

Among the highlights:

• A seven-run ninth inning rally to beat Seattle in the first game of the trip.

• The next night, the Yankees rallied for two runs with two outs in the ninth before winning in 11 innings.

• Mattingly collected his 2,000th career hit on Saturday and made No. 2,001 unique among them.

Mattingly, who was making his first pinch-hitting appearance this season, had six previous pinch hits in his career, but never a home run.

Mark Langston held the Yankees to six hits in eight innings. With one out in the ninth, Mike Stanley singled off Langston, who walked Jim Leyritz and was replaced by Joe Grahe.

Grahe's wild pitch moved up Stanley and pinch-runner Luis Polonia. Mattingly, called on to pinch-hit for the first time this season, lined a 2-2 fastball into the right-field seats for his sixth homer. Mattingly is 7-for-27 as a pinch-hitter during his career.

Atletico 7, Orioles 6: Rickey Henderson scored on Mark Eichhorn's wild pitch with two outs in the ninth as Oakland rallied from six runs down to overcome visiting Baltimore.

The Orioles led 6-0 after six innings before the A's began their comeback on Mark McGwire's two-run homer in the seventh. Oakland tied it in the eighth on a three-run homer by Scott Hemond, who replaced Terry Steinbach when he was ejected for arguing.

The A's loaded the bases in the ninth against Tom Bolton, who was replaced by Eichhorn. After getting a forceout at the plate and with Ruben Sierra up, Eichhorn bounced a pitch that rolled behind catcher Chris

Holles, and Henderson scored on a head-first slide just ahead of Holles's throw to Eichhorn.

Twins 10, Brewers 6: Kirby Puckett's two-run homer highlighted Minnesota's five-run, seventh-inning rally in Milwaukee.

Puckett drove in four runs, Kent Hrbek hit a three-run homer and Chuck Knoblauch scored four runs for the Twins.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

White Sox 4, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Julio Franco homered and drove in three runs and Alex Fernandez cooled off the Indians as Chicago won the final meeting this season between the AL Central leaders.

Blue Jays 4, Rangers 2: Toronto won its eighth straight despite getting just four hits to complete a four-game sweep of visiting Texas.

Brad Cornett got his first major-league victory for the two-time defending World Series champions, now 7-0 at home since the All-Star break.

Red Sox 8, Mariners 2: Mike Greenwell went 4-for-5 with a homer and John Valentin drove in three runs to lead Roger Clemens and the Red Sox past Seattle in Boston.

Boston and the Mariners split the four-game series, which was moved to Boston because of falling ceiling tiles in the Kingdome. Boston collected 16 hits to back Clemens, who allowed five hits in seven innings.

Royals 6, Tigers 4: In Detroit, Kansas City's Jose DeJesus pitched five innings to gain his first major-league victory in nearly three years.

DeJesus, called up from Triple-A Omaha on July 16, won for the first time since Aug. 31, 1991, when he pitched in the Philadelphia Phillies' 10-4 victory over Atlanta.

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Story of the Indians: A Strike May Spoil Bid for First

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
CLEVELAND — Ozzie Guillen, the loquacious shortstop of the Chicago White Sox, perhaps put the weekend series in the proper perspective.

"If we go on strike," Guillen said midway through the four-game series between the White Sox and the Cleveland Indians, "they're going to forget about this series. If we strike, you think anybody is going to say, 'You remember that series in Cleveland?'"

The series, however, had its significance for the moment. After the second 2-2 split between the teams the past two weekends, the White Sox know these new-fangled Indians will not disappear from the American League Central race.

If, on the other hand, the Indians are in first place and the players strike and the playoffs are wiped out, the Indians and their championship-starved fans will be devastated. The Indians have never won a division championship in 25 years of division play; the Indians haven't won a pennant since 1954.

"You could write a book about this team's history, and that would be a part of it," Sandy Alomar Jr., their amiable catcher, said of a possible strike. "The way this team's history has gone, that'll probably happen."

Dennis Martinez, new to the Indians this season, his 18th in the major leagues, said he never has given any credence to the idea of fate ruling someone's destiny. But...

"I don't believe in those kind of things," he said, sitting on one side of the spacious home clubhouse in brand-spanking new Jacobs Field in downtown Cleveland. "But they lost those two guys and then lost another one after the season. I never thought about those things when I signed with them. I thought they had a good ball club and needed some pitching to help them

win it. Now there could be a strike. There's something going on there. I don't know what it is."

Whatever is going on, it also includes a sudden siege of critical injuries and a bit of cork.

Carlos Baerga, their good-hitting second baseman, was on a torrid hitting streak when he severely sprained his right ankle last Tuesday night. He missed the entire White Sox series. The next night, Mark Clark, the team's biggest winner with 11 victories, broke his right wrist. He won't pitch again, at the earliest, until September—if there are games in September.

Unless he can present a convincing case at a hearing Friday, Albert Belle will miss 10 days in August, the result of being caught allegedly using a bat filled with cork. The cork incident, controversial from the White Sox angle as well as Belle's, developed in the Chicago part of the home-and-home series and served as a subplot when the teams played here the past four days.

The series ended Sunday with the White Sox winning, 4-2, as Julio Franco drove in three runs and Alex Fernandez defused the offense that scored 25 runs in the first three games.

This series followed the same pattern as last weekend's series: The White Sox won the first and fourth games, the Indians the middle two. The only difference is that a week ago the Indians held a two-percentage-point lead and now they stand two games behind.

The most critical game of the series probably was Friday night's 9-8 decision in favor of the Indians.

"People don't realize the importance of this game in this series," Mike Hargrove, the Indians' manager, said after his hitters slugged six homers, three by third baseman Jim Thome. "This was a very important game. It's the difference between four out and two out. From the confidence



Mike LaValliere was late with the tag, and Tony Pena scored for Cleveland, but the White Sox came out on top, 4-2.

standpoint, it keeps the team going."

The series created such excitement in the city that Sunday's crowd of 41,894, the 24th consecutive sellout, exceeded the new stadium's opening day crowd of 41,459.

With a corps of good young players in Belle, Kenny Lofton, Baerga, Omar Vizquel, Manny Ramirez, Alomar and Thome, the Indians are exceeding the plans of John Hart, the general manager and architect of these Indians.

"We looked at this year as a

breakthrough year," said Hart, standing behind the batting cage during batting practice, "meaning we're going to break through 500 and hopefully be ready to compete. If you can get to the point where we can compete, then you have a chance to contend at a certain point. To me, it's not all about '94. But now we sit in July in the heat of a pennant race with a damn good ball club and recognizing we're going to try to win it this year, but at the same time believing we're going to have a chance to compete in '95, '96, '97 and so on."

The fans, whose presence is testimony to the Indians' status as contenders, did not treat the White Sox kindly this weekend. By booing Manager Gene Lamont and the pitching coach, Jackie Brown, they expressed their displeasure at Lamont's action in asking the umpires to check Belle's bat in Chicago.

Prevailing belief, though not proved, is that White Sox personnel made an after-hours visit to the Indians' clubhouse at Comiskey Park the night before to check on the club's bats. It was the next night that Lamont called

for the allegedly corked bat. Perhaps knowing how their club operated in Chicago, the White Sox brought these security guards and posted them at their clubhouse in Cleveland.

Hargrove did not find the episode amusing. "While I don't condone the idea of doing that, I'm not approving or disapproving it," he said. "It's a bigger thing than what's surrounding this," he said. "It's time to move on. Let Albert have his appeal and go from there. I'm real tired of it all."

The Races Are On: In 3 Key Series, 6 Teams Are Looking Out for No. 1

The Associated Press
All at once, the National League races are getting interesting. This week, San Francisco's Darryl Strawberry will face his former team when the Los Angeles Dodgers come to Candlestick Park. The Atlanta

NL ROUNDUP

Braves will be trying to catch the visiting Montreal Expos. The Cincinnati Reds will be trying to hold off Houston at home.

All three sets start Monday, all with first place at stake. "I'm looking forward to the series after this long road trip, and I'm no more concerned that it's the Dodgers than if it were any other team," Strawberry said. "It's important to be playing a team in first place since

we're not sure if we're going to get a full season in this. This is a perfect script, a positive situation."

San Francisco improved to 12-2 with Strawberry by defeating the New York Mets, 8-6, on Sunday in downtown Cleveland. "But they lost those two guys and then lost another one after the season. I never thought about those things when I signed with them. I thought they had a good ball club and needed some pitching to help them

The Expos, meanwhile, won their sixth straight and have surged 1½ games ahead of Atlanta in the NL East. The Braves beat St. Louis, 8-5.

Cincinnati's lead over Houston in the NL Central is down to one game. The Reds lost to Chicago, 3-0, and the Astros routed Pittsburgh, 13-1.

The pennant races have taken on extra urgency because no one knows how much longer the season will last.

The players union is to set a strike date on Thursday.

Barry Bonds was the star for the Giants on Sunday at Shea Stadium on his 30th birthday. He drove in three runs, including a two-out, two-run single in the eighth inning that rallied the Giants to a 7-6 lead.

Braves 8, Cardinals 5: Charlie O'Brien and Jose Oliva hit three-run homers to lead Atlanta in St. Louis. Tom Glavine won for the fourth time in his last five starts despite allowing 12 hits in 7½ innings.

O'Brien's homer, his seventh, capped a four-run rally in the fourth inning against Bob Tewksbury and gave Atlanta the lead for good. The inning began with St. Louis leading 1-0, but Ryan Klesko drove in David Justice with a single. After Fred

McGriff singled, O'Brien homered off the left-field foul pole.

Astros 13, Pirates 1: Jeff Bagwell hit two homers and drove in five runs and Craig Biggio had a grand slam as the Astros romped past Pittsburgh in Houston.

The Astros won three times in the four-game series, outscoring Pittsburgh 38-11. Bagwell leads the majors with 98 RBIs. He has 32 home runs, with 20 of them at the Astrodome, breaking the single-season record of 18 set by Lee May in 1974.

Marlins 6, Rockies 4: Gary Sheffield was 5-for-5 with a two-run homer in the ninth that lifted Florida in Denver. Sheffield had the first five-hit game of his career and tied the team record set by Chuck Carr last season. Carr, who had been 0-for-4 and

mistakenly held the ball in center field earlier in the game, drew a walk in the ninth from Willie Blair. Sheffield followed with his 22d home run.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Phillies 5, Padres 3: Danny Jackson stopped San Diego for seven innings, and Philadelphia won at home. Jackson gave up two runs and five hits, striking out seven and walking none. But he hit Craig Shipley in the leg with a pitch in the first inning, and later admitted he was angry that Shipley tried to steal a base in the ninth inning Saturday with the Padres ahead 7-1.

Lenny Dykstra, playing for the second time since missing 30 games because of an appendectomy, went 1-for-3 with a walk, a stolen base and a run scored for the Phillies.

Cubs 3, Reds 6: Jim Bullinger, pitching in place of ailing Steve Trachsel, shut out Cincinnati for eight innings in Chicago.

Bullinger gave up five hits in his seventh start of the season. He has made 23 relief appearances. Trachsel was sidelined by a blister.

Expos 7, Dodgers 4: Rookie Ronde White drove in seven runs and Montreal completed a three-game sweep of visiting Los Angeles.

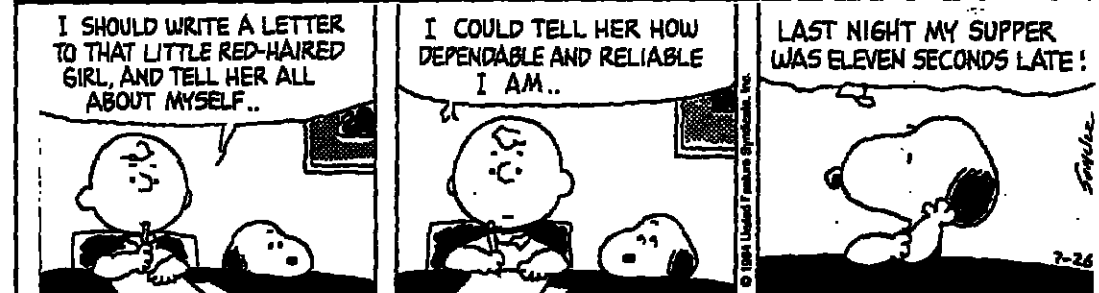
White went 4-for-5 with a three-run homer, a two-run double and a pair of RBIs singles. He also struck out with the bases loaded. White, 22, had started only 10 times this season as a backup outfielder to Marquis Grissom, Moises Alou and Larry Walker. He was batting .255 with no homers and four RBIs in 51 at-bats.

DENNIS THE MENACE



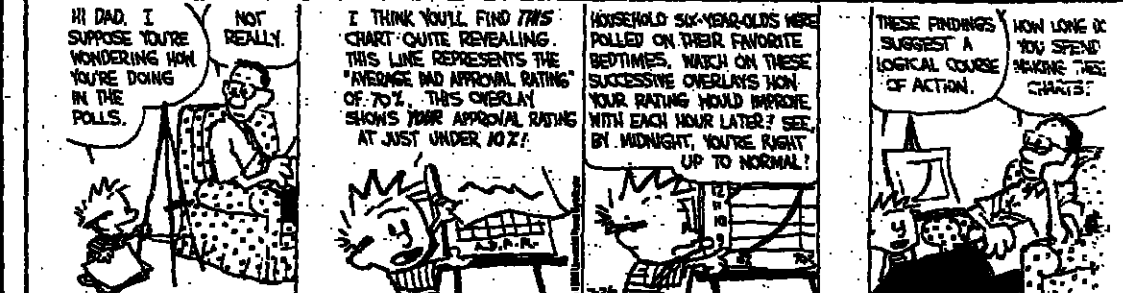
Dennis the Menace

PEANUTS



Peanuts

CALVIN AND HOBBES



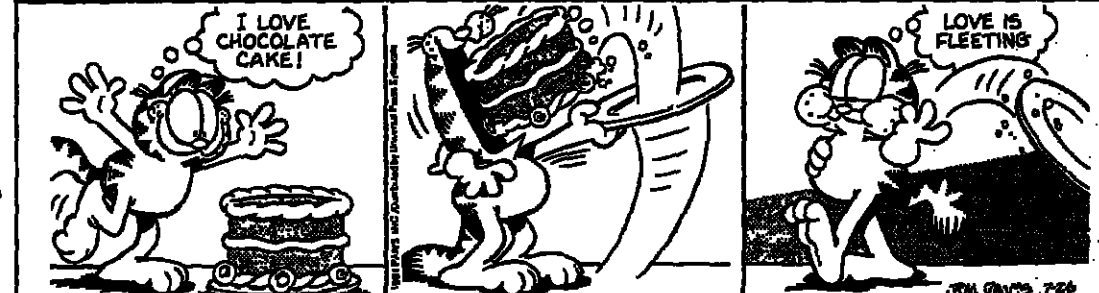
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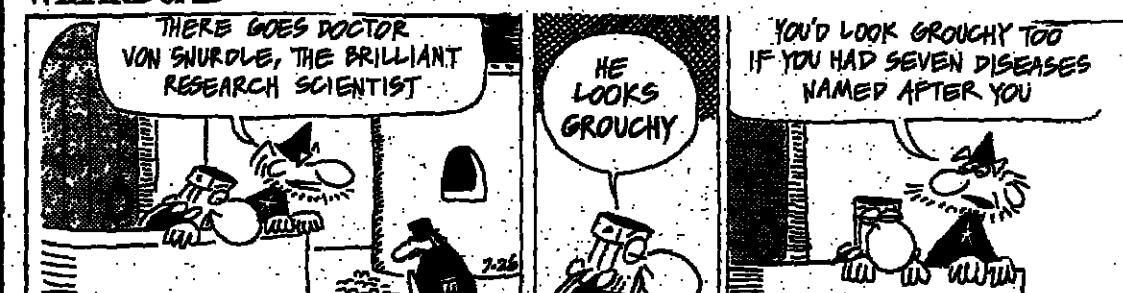
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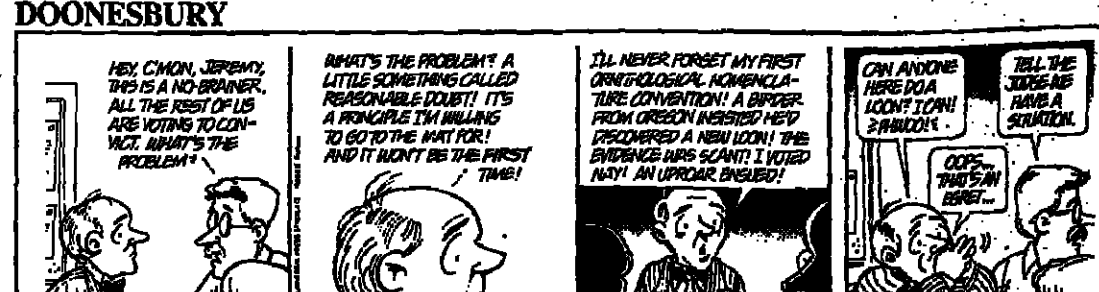
Beetle Bailey

THE FAR SIDE



The Far Side

DOONESBURY



Doonesbury

BLONDIE



Blondie

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On Hallowed Ground in Scotland, a Bit of Golf Heaven on Earth

ART BUCHWALD

By Jupiter! It's O.J.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — Every one on Martha's Vineyard is trying to forget O.J.

The big talk has now turned to the Shoemaker-Levy comet bombardment of the planet Jupiter. The whole island was glued to the TV to see the fireballs strike, and many theories were advanced as to why it happened.

The most popular one was that O.J.'s defense attorneys arranged for it to take place at this particular time to take the heat off the trial.

But some people at the beach were skeptical.

"O.J. was in jail at the time so he couldn't have struck Jupiter with a comet," Pomfret said. "Then how do you explain the glove found near Jupiter's red spot just before it was hit by the comet?" Turnstyle asked.

Bergstrom said, "It could have been left there by anybody. I don't think we should decide who is responsible for the explosions until we get the DNA tests back from the lab." Wrightman said, "The National Enquirer has a story claiming that on the night of the explosions O.J. had slipped out of his cell and had disappeared for two hours. Does anyone believe that?"

Everyone shook their heads. Except for Callisto.

"What I don't understand is

"Story of O" Author Revealed

NEW YORK — A 40-year-old mystery surrounding "The Story of O" has been solved, according to The New Yorker. Critics have argued for years over the authorship of the erotic best-seller. The magazine said she is Dominique Aury, a well-known French editor and writer, who is now 86.

why the Irish Republican Army is taking credit for something O.J. supposedly did."

"They take credit for everything," Plumbell told him. "I think that an explosion of this size is more likely the work of the L.A. District Attorney's office."

"No matter what, it isn't going to help Clinton's Health Care Bill."

"Why not?" Plumbell said, "Clinton is insisting on health care for everyone and this has to include F. Lee Bailey and Alan Dershowitz who are not covered by blazing fireballs under their present policies."

"It's easy for the judge to advocate full coverage for Jupiter, but who is going to pay for it?"

Feifer said, "According to The Star, O.J. purchased 250 million tons of TNT at O'Hare Airport two days before the explosion."

Template joined in the conversation. "I was in the A & P and The Globe headline said that O.J. was planning to go to Mars after blowing up Jupiter."

To keep the conversation going I said, "What if there was no explosion on Jupiter and the networks concocted it to keep their ratings up after the O.J. story petered out?"

Template yelled: "That's impossible! We saw the car chase on Jupiter with our own eyes." "You saw what the newscasters wanted you to see. The whole thing could easily have been created by computer imaging," I said.

"Nobody in the television industry lies about the solar system. If they ever got caught they would lose their FCC license. What proof do you have that the explosions weren't the real thing?"

"None at the moment, but if it's as big as they say it is, what happened to the knit cap that was hit by all those balls of fire."

From Brooding Oddball to Sunshine Guy

By Ellen Pall

NEW YORK — It was while watching an old interview with a deeply drugged Jim Morrison on television several years ago that a light bulb went on over Nicolas Cage's head.

"Morrison was saying, 'I don't think we've done a song yet that conveys pure happiness,'" Cage remembered. "And I thought about myself. I thought, 'I should do that. Something that's not so angst-ridden.'"

And so was born what the actor refers to as his sunshine trilogy, a trio of mainstream, big-budget comedies: "Honeyman in Vegas" in 1992, this year's "Guarding Tess" and "It Could Happen to You," which opens on Friday in the United States.

In all three, Cage turns his back on the intense outsiders, oddballs and criminals he made his specialty in such movies as Alan Parker's "Birdy," Joel and Ethan Coen's "Raising Arizona," David Lynch's "Wild at Heart" and John Dahl's "Red Rock West," only recently released in theaters. Instead Cage joins the team of regular guys — decent, socially rooted fellows who, in his words, set "a more positive example."

A more positive example? Nicolas Cage? Is this the man who, from the age of 17, deliberately cultivated an image of brooding, desperate cool? The man who kept a pet shark and prided himself on the large lizard tattooed on his back?

In 1987, when Nicolas Cage saw himself in "Moonstruck," in which he played a Brooklyn baker smoldering with love for a repressed bookkeeper played by Cher, he was aghast.

"I was in such a state of shock that I had made a sweet, romantic movie I had to go and do 'Vampire's Kiss' right after," he said. In "Moonstruck" he wooed Cher with a torrent of passionate words. In "Vampire's Kiss" he scarfed down a live cockroach and ran through the streets of Manhattan, fangs gleaming, panting for blood.

Well, Cage is 30 now, and the father (by a former girlfriend) of a much-loved 3-year-old son. Though it makes him a little nervous even to say so — and sounds odd, coming from a man who has grown a Marescaux goatee for a film he is now shooting called "Kiss of Death" — he has calmed down.

These days he is thoughtful, slightly formal. His hair is thinning a bit. He chooses his words judiciously. "I don't regret anything," he said of his haute-punk past during a conversation the other day at a bar in midtown Manhattan, "but I think people have to be allowed to grow and change."

Permission, evidently, granted. In "It Could Happen to You," Cage plays Charlie Lang, a New York police officer who is kind to small children, resourceful in a crisis, long-suffering with his screechy wife (Rosie Perez) and at all times thrillingly sincere.

Lang gives the term "honest cop" new meaning. Finding nothing but a lottery ticket in his wallet when he wants to leave a tip at a coffee shop, he promises the waitress (Bridget Fonda) that he will give her half his lottery winnings, should he win. He hits the jackpot for \$4 million. "A promise is a



Problems of sudden wealth: Nicolas Cage with Bridget Fonda in "It Could Happen to You."

promise," Lang repeats three times, as he feels his way to his next move.

The first two of Cage's sunshine comedies were surprisingly successful. (He was already doing quite well before that. At 26 he bought a \$1.5 million castle in the Los Angeles hills; if he wished to, he could retire to it permanently today.) Writing in The New York Times, Vincent Canby praised both "Honeyman in Vegas" ("benign delirium") and "Guarding Tess" ("opened with an impressive \$9 million in its first week. Perhaps the least said the better about the poor cousin to Cage's recent string of hits, last year's unsuccessful 'Amos and Andrew,' in which he portrayed a kind-hearted car thief."

Whether "It Could Happen to You" will follow "Honeyman in Vegas" or "Amos and Andrew," of course, remains to be seen. But the filmmakers could always sell the new picture for parts to the city of New York. Warmly photographed by Caleb Deschanel, the movie is a virtual Big Apple travelogue.

Lang lives in Woodside, Queens, and walks a beat in Manhattan. One sequence takes place at Yankee Stadium; Fonda and Cage rollerblade at Bethesda Fountain in Central Park, and the lottery winners celebrate on a party boat that cruises the waters off Manhattan.

Lang's refrain in the film ("A promise is a promise") could have been written for James Stewart, and indeed Cage greatly admires Stewart's ability to be manifestly good, innocent and sincere on screen. Many of the actors Cage admires — Gene Kelly, for example, or the German silent film star Max Schreck — belong to another generation.

And though it has been said that Cage shares the stylish sense of disillusion projected by other actors of his generation (Charlie Sheen, Kiefer Sutherland, Sean Penn), there is a maverick quality to his work (not to mention his looks) that has set him apart.

Drawn to small, edgy films and known among directors for his openness to artistic risks, Cage wants to be a character actor as much as a leading man. For his willingness to show passion on the screen, even if he looks foolish, he has, in fact, been likened to the young Stewart.

In "It Could Happen to You," his voice — husky, manly, with a kind of flat drawl — often sounds like Stewart's, and not by chance. "More Jimmy," the director, Andrew Bergman, would often urge, according to Cage. "More Jimmy."

Ellen Pall, the author of "Back East" and other novels, wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

Woodstock Revisited: 9 Names to Remember

Names from the past with star billing at one of two festivals celebrating the 25th anniversary of the historic Woodstock concert. The lineup for Bethel '94 in upstate New York on Aug. 13 and 14 will feature nine performers from the original concert: Richie Havens, Country Joe McDonald, Melanie, John Sebastian, Mountain, Canned Heat, Iron Butterfly, Sha Na Na and Blood, Sweat and Tears. The other anniversary show, in Saugerties, New York, will present the old-timer Bob Dylan and such youngsters as the Spin Doctors and Melissa Etheridge.

Princess Diana might make a rare royal court appearance early next year to testify against Bryce Taylor, the part owner of a gymnasium who secretly took photographs of her working out in a leotard, her lawyers said Monday. Last month she settled a case against the gymnasium, the LA Fitness Club. Edward VII was the last member of the royal family to appear as a witness in court, before his accession to the throne in 1901.

Danielle Mitterrand, wife of President François Mitterrand, is making a quick recovery from a heart bypass operation in Paris and will leave the hospital early next month, her surgeon said Monday. Mrs. Mitterrand, 69, was hospitalized a month ago. . . . Gene Kelly, 81, was in stable condition in a Los Angeles hospital Monday, two days after suffering a mild stroke. There was no word on when he would be sent home.

A London judge has given the Duke of Marlborough the power to prevent his son, the Marquess of Blandford, jailed for misdemeanors on a number of occasions, from inheriting his £16 million (\$15 million) estate.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
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WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	16/22	12/26	18/22	16/22	12/26	18/22
Amsterdam	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Antwerp	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Berlin	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Brussels	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Copenhagen	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Dublin	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Edinburgh	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Geneva	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Hamburg	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
London	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Madrid	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Moscow	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Paris	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Rome	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Stockholm	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Vienna	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Zurich	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22



The heat wave will continue across much of the western states through the end of the week. The greatest departures from normal will be in the Northwest in Seattle and Portland. There will be frequent showers and thunderstorms in the East, including Washington, D.C.

North America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Alaska	16/22	12/26	18/22	16/22	12/26	18/22
Canada	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
USA	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22

Asia	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Beijing	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Delhi	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
London	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Moscow	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Paris	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Rome	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Stockholm	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Vienna	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Zurich	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22

Hot weather will continue across much of the western states through the end of the week. The greatest departures from normal will be in the Northwest in Seattle and Portland. There will be frequent showers and thunderstorms in the East, including Washington, D.C.

Latin America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Buenos Aires	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Caracas	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
La Paz	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Managua	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Medan	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Manila	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Montevideo	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Quito	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Santiago	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22
Sao Paulo	20/22	16/20	22/22	20/22	16/20	22/22

ACROSS

1. Petite or jumbo
2. Gobs
3. Final Four rounds
4. Composer Satie
5. avail
6. Gather into folds
7. Fashionable
8. Chain of hills
9. Tilt
10. Tantalus
11. Tantalus
12. Tantalus
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100. Tantalus

Solution to Puzzle of July 25

ALAS BANDS GLOB
ROMP OWNER LONI
ALAI LEEJACOGGA
BASKETS VARIES
ETS COSI
BELLE SPA TASSO
ERIE HEARST AIR
ROBERTO WILSON
ESE ASTRAY OLO
TELLS HEK ORALS
EPEE FBI
CHAPEL ARISING
LEETREVIEW LOAN
AROO NIKON ETNA
PENN SPENT EAST

DOWN

1. Give My Regards to Broadway
2. Oscar winner
3. Ramen
4. Tale of
5. Naiside homes
6. Donizetti's "The Love of
7. Fashionable Canadian city?
8. "Othello" villain
9. Actress Anne
10. Curtain fabric
11. Silky-haired cat
12. Wash body of water?
13. Bonds
14. Social
15. Read on one's
16. Kind of tender
17. Rip
18. Wimbledon
19. Around
20. Turbidity and others
21. Movement
22. Military encounter
23. projection (map system)
24. Escargot
25. Embarrassment
26. Accord (to)
27. Places of refuge
28. Neither's partner
29. The Twilight of
30. Unites
31. Deal (out)
32. Lanka
33. Birdie beater
34. "Give My Regards to Broadway" composer
35. Meeting musts
36. "Carmen" opera
37. Tales inn
38. Gabriel, e.g.
39. Cumudgeon-like
40. Composer Duparc
41. Courts
42. Cowboy
43. Fashionable
44. Enact
45. Zone
46. Arched recess
47. "Flowers for Algernon" author Daniel
48. "Have no unbroken"
49. Haydn's "Nelson," for one
50. Wine description
51. George's lyricist brother

CROSSWORD

A&T Access Numbers
How to call around the world

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding A&T Access Number.
3. An A&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of A&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-011	Italy	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
China, PRC**	10811	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	000-0512
Ghana	018-872	Lithuania	8-1396	Colombia	980-11-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	114
India*	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	119
Indonesia**	001-801-10	Malta	0800-890-110	El Salvador	190
Japan*	0039-111	Monaco*	19-0011	Guatemala*	190
Korea**	009-11	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**	165
Malaysia	800-0011	Norway	800-190-111	Honduras*	123
New Zealand	000-911	Poland**	0-800-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-162-4240
Philippines*	103-11	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Seychelles	235-2872	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	109
Singapore	800-0111-111	Russia* (Moscow)	155-2042	Paraguay	191
Sri Lanka	430-430	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Peru*	196
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Spain	900-59-00-11	San Marino	00-0110
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Sweden*	020-795-611	Uruguay	80-011-120
EUROPE					
Armenia**	8-14111	Switzerland*	155-00-11	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Austria**	022-909-011	U.K.	0560-89-0011	CARIBBEAN	
Belgium*	0800-100-10	Ukraine*	8-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	MIDDLE EAST			
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Bahrain	800-001	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Cyprus*	080-2010	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Israel	177-100-7777	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Finland*	9800-100-10	Kazakhstan	800-288	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
France	19-0011	Kuwait	800-288	Haiti*	001-800-972-2881
Germany	0130-0010	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica*	001-800-872-2881
Greece*	00-800-1311	Qatar	0800-011-77	Neth. Ants	001-800-872-2881
Hungary	00-800-01111	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	S. Korea/Novis	1-800-872-2881
Iceland*	999-001	Tunisia*	00-800-12277	AFRICA	
Ireland	1-800-550-000	U.A.E.*	800-121	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
AMERICAS					
Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gabon*	000-001	Gambia*	00111
Bolivia*	555	Kenya*	0800-10	Liberia	0800-10
Brazil	0-800-1112	South Africa	797-797	South Africa	0-800-09-1121